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EAST, WEST ATTITUDES TO BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS CONTRASTED

ID291151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 80 p 6

[V. Gardov article: "Disarmament: Real Measures Are Possible"]

[Text] It was restated very strongly at the Warsaw conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee that one of the most urgent and pressing tasks of modern times is that of curbing the arms race and implementing practical measures for disarmament. Certain positive results were achieved in this sphere during the seventies, which the United Nations proclaimed the first decade of disarmament. Great significance attaches to the fact that certain accords lead, on their realization, to the total removal of individual types of weapons from states' military arsenals, that is, they produce a tangible practical effect.

The convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction, which entered into force 5 years ago, is an example of such a specific disarmament measure. The attainment of such a ban was defined by the 24th CPSU Congress as one of the specific tasks. The successful realization of that task and the convention's entry into force were reported to the 25th CPSU Congress. As the Warsaw Pact states' declaration pointed out, this measure, as well as progress in certain other directions of limiting the arms race, was made possible thanks to the efforts of the socialist and many other countries and against stubborn opposition from imperialist circles and their military-industrial complex.

For many centuries mankind lived under the constant threat of bacteriological warfare. Even the simplest methods of infecting an enemy of bacteriological means resulted, as evidenced by historical facts, in devastating consequences. It is possible to encounter references of them in ancient Persian, Greek and Roman literature and in descriptions of combat operations during wars in the remote past on the European, American and African continents.

It is easy to imagine what would have been the result of using the refined methods of bacteriological warfare which were being developed by Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan and, subsequently, by the United States and certain other Western states. A special danger was posed by the fact that for a long time the United States not only refused to hold talks on prohibiting the production of both types of "noiseless" weapons--chemical and bacteriological--but also refused stubbornly to subscribe to the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which banned the use of these types of weapons in war.

Furthermore, in the fifties the United States expanded the production of bacteriological weapons. A wide range of varieties of these weapons was being developed in the major American military biological center--Fort Detrick. Biological warheads for tactical missiles entered the U.S. Army and Navy arsenals back in 1964. Opening automatically at a predetermined altitude, the warhead ejected micro-organisms into space. Tests of biological means of warfare were conducted on sites in the states of Utah and Alaska. The 1956 edition of the American Army manual "Regulations for Conducting Ground Operations" featured for the first time a point which stated that the United States is not bound by any treaty limiting the use of bacteriological means in war. Under these conditions the task of achieving a ban on this type of mass destruction weapon was becoming still more urgent.

The Disarmament Committee played an important role in reaching agreement. This organ, on which are represented all three groups of countries in the modern world--socialist, Western and nonaligned--possesses, as experience shows, the necessary potential for elaborating drafts of international agreements which meet with the unanimous approval of world public opinion. And precisely this was the case with the convention of bacteriological weapons. Its draft was approved by 110 votes of UN member states. No one voted against it. Approximately 90 states are now parties to the convention.

According to the provisions of the convention, the parties to it undertake never under any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire or retain microbiological or other agents or toxins designed for military purposes, nor weapons, equipment or means of delivery for such agents or toxins. It is specially stipulated that the ban extends to agents and toxins whatever their origin or method of production.

The convention provides that the parties to it must destroy or divert to peaceful purposes all agents, toxins, weapons and equipment to which the ban extends. The transfer of biological weapons to anyone whatsoever is prohibited. The fulfillment of these provisions guarantees not only the prohibition but also the destruction of this type of weapon and its removal from states' military arsenals.

The Soviet Union, being one of the depositaries of the convention, assists in every possible way the fullest fulfillment of its provisions. The agreement was ratified by a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 11 February 1975. Its observance is guaranteed by the Soviet Union's appropriate state institutions in accordance with legislation adopted in the USSR. The statement made by the USSR's representative on the Disarmament Committee 24 June 1975 reported that the Soviet Union possesses no bacteriological (biological) agents or toxins, weapons, equipment or means of delivery prohibited by the convention.

It is characteristic that the convention also devotes considerable attention to questions of peaceful cooperation in the sphere of bacteriology. And this is quite justified. The thing is that any disarmament measure has significance not only as a step on the way to reducing the danger of war but also as a means of switching efforts from the development of lethal weapons to the creation of material benefits and the raising of people's living standards.

The Soviet Union carries on broad cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of bacteriological means with many countries which are parties to the convention. Deliveries of various vaccines, serums and antibiotics are made from the USSR to many countries in the form of aid.

The convention also reflected the Soviet Union's constantly pursued policy of banning chemical weapons in addition to bacteriological weapons. It is known that the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries were prepared to ban and proposed banning both types of weapons simultaneously. They failed to do so because of the Western countries' negative stance. However, the text of the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons contains a clear commitment in a spirit of good will to continue talks to reach agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons in the very near future.

The USSR actively participates in talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons both on a bilateral basis--with the United States--and within the framework of the Disarmament Committee, where a special working group on the question of chemical weapons was set up in 1980. It intends to continue helping to ensure that, after bacteriological weapons, chemical weapons are also removed from military arsenals. The Warsaw Pact states' declaration names the bringing of the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons and the destruction of their stocks to a successful conclusion as one of the more immediate tasks in the sphere of practical measures to end the arms race.

Such a positive approach to implementing an important disarmament measure--which is what the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons is--is shared by many other states. This is evidenced by the conference of parties to the convention, which was devoted to an examination of the results of its implementation over 5 years and which ended recently.

Opponents of detente tried to take advantage of that conference to undermine the cause of disarmament and to spread anti-Soviet fables. The U.S. delegation was especially active. However, it failed to divert the conference from its true course. The unseemly maneuvers received a worthy rebuff.

The conference participants' final statement emphasizes their determination to make further efforts in the direction of general and complete disarmament, and notes the great importance of the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons. The statement says that universal observance of the convention strengthens international peace and security, does not pose obstacles to economic or technical development and also contributes to a broader exchange of information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents for peaceful purposes. The document sets the aim of further strengthening this important disarmament measure and countering any attempts to jeopardize the convention or any of its provisions.

This is a very urgent task, as the desire of certain circles in the West to act in circumvention of the agreement which has been reached has recently been manifesting itself. Thus, in Britain, for example, the laboratory at Porton Down, where research will be conducted in the sphere of bacteriological weapons, has passed once again to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defense. And although it is officially stated that only means of protection against such weapons are being studied there, the British public and the press express understandable concern.

There are also alarming reports from the United States. Thus, in connection with the unusual disease of an American--the Negro (Eli Mayji), who used to serve as a guard at a secret U.S. naval laboratory in West Oakland--it came to light that this laboratory was engaged in developing bacteriological means capable of affecting certain groups of people belonging, for example, to a particular race. For this purpose it was decided to use valley fever, which causes inflammation and malignant tumors. And it resulted in the appearance of a tumor in (Mayji's) throat. It is reported that the U.S. military department conducted trials of "ethnic" viruses in California in 1977, that is, after the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons entered into force.

A statement contained in the conference's final document on the need for those states which have not yet subscribed to the convention to do so without delay merits special attention. This applies, in particular, to the PRC, France and the FRG. France, it is true, has banned by legislative means the production of bacteriological weapons on its territory, and the FRG has signed the convention, although it has not ratified it. Beijing has taken no steps which attest to an intention to renounce bacteriological means of warfare. Incidentally, the PRC has not been a party to a single one of the agreements in the disarmament sphere concluded since its formation.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are doing everything in their power to ensure the resumption and continuation of the talks in the sphere of curbing the arms race and of disarmament, which have been begun in recent years at various international forums and bilaterally but which have now been suspended or postponed for one reason or another. The prohibition of bacteriological weapons and the other positive results achieved in the disarmament sphere in the seventies attest that real measures on this path are possible and feasible.

As the Warsaw Pact states' declaration adopted in Warsaw 15 May states, "there is no type of arms which they would not be prepared to limit or reduce on a reciprocal basis."

CONDITIONS EXIST FOR 'CONTINUING AND DEEPENING' DETENTE

LD290579 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 21, 23 May 80 pp 5-6

[N. Shishlin article: "From a Standpoint of Reason and Good Will"]

[Excerpt] Detente is to a tremendous extent linked with the active and purposeful policy of the socialist countries, which sought for many years to overcome the cold war and improve the international situation. At the same time it is perfectly obvious that the actions of progressive democratic forces and responsible political circles in the West played an important role in the development of this process. Detente has not been and cannot be a one-way street. This policy expresses the common interest of all countries and peoples in preserving peace. Moreover, detente itself is the result and consequence of the new correlation of world forces and, if you take into account the fact that this correlation has by no means changed in imperialism's favor, we are entitled to claim that the foundation of detente has not been affected [by recent developments] and the necessary preconditions exist for continuing and deepening that process.

Now we have reached the question of the future. In the Political Consultative Committee conference documents the Warsaw Pact countries said what kind of future they want to see. The Warsaw conference decisions put forward a practical and constructive action program aimed at overcoming the present slowdown in the detente process and consistently solving the problems that produce mistrust and alienation in international relations.

Above all, this relates to the cardinal problem of our time--disarmament. The socialist countries are ready to seek agreement on every aspect of limiting the arms race. It relates to the possibility of holding talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons on the European Continent. If NATO rescinds, or at least suspends implementation of its well-known decision, talks can begin. It is on the American side alone today that ratification of the SALT II treaty and therefore also the start of the SALT III talks depend. It relates to the reduction of other types of armaments as well. The socialist countries taking part in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe have already taken considerable steps to narrow the gap between the sides' positions. And if there is still no headway in the Viennese capital [as published], that is only because of the Western powers' unconstructive approach.

The Warsaw Pact members show great concern for developing the process initiated 5 years ago by the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation. They support the Madrid meeting, planned for fall 1980. The meeting in the Spanish capital will certainly assume special significance if agreement is reached at it to convene and hold a European conference on military detente and disarmament. As is well known, the idea of holding such a conference was put forward by the socialist countries.

The Warsaw Political Consultative Committee conference advocated settling crisis situations by political means. The declaration stressed that the fraternal socialist countries "consistently advocate the just and lasting peaceful settlement of conflict situations, wherever in the world they may arise." The declaration says: "There are no problems, global or regional, that they do not believe can be resolved by political means. This requires strict respect for the sovereign rights and independence of all states and the complete renunciation of interference in their internal affairs, the use or threat of force against them, and attempts to establish foreign domination over them and turn them into springboards for aggression against other countries.

The Warsaw Pact states advocated continuing the constructive political dialogue between countries belonging to different social systems. The statement adopted in the Polish capital puts forward the idea of holding in the near future a summit meeting of the leaders of the states of all regions of the world. Such a meeting could concentrate on the task of eliminating hotbeds of tension and preventing war.

The socialist countries are not only calling for the continuation of dialogue, but are actually pursuing such a policy. Weighty evidence of this was the meeting in Warsaw between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France, with the participation of E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The seventies showed that whatever obstacles may emerge on the road to lasting peace are overcome if the socialist countries act harmoniously and cohesively, act together with other peace-loving forces, together with realistically minded circles in the Western countries. This proven course was reaffirmed in Warsaw. It is leading to peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

USSR SIGNS CONVENTION ON PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS

LD231747 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 23, TASS--The Soviet Union has signed the international convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials in a ceremony at the central office of the International Atomic Energy Agency here. In line with the convention the participating states assume an obligation to take necessary measures to ensure preservation of nuclear materials in the process of utilisation, storage and transportation. The designation of these measures is to prevent stealing or unauthorised taking of such materials for committing terrorist or other evil acts. This is of great importance in the conditions of the further expansion of the peaceful use of atomic energy given the growth of the wave of international terrorism.

Its entry into force will be an important step on the road of the safe use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, consolidation of the international regime of nuclear nonproliferation. The convention was opened for signing on March 3, 1980. By now it has been signed by 10 countries. It will enter into force after the 21st instrument of ratification is deposited.

INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT FORUM ENDS IN VIENNA

LD281648 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Vienna, May 28, TASS--An international forum "Dialogue on Problems of Disarmament and Detente" ended here today. It was attended by representatives of more than 60 different political parties, non-governmental and public organisations from 36 countries of the world and also U.N. representatives. The participants in the representative meeting discussed in a constructive and businesslike atmosphere a broad range of matters linked with the development of the process of detente, attainment of concrete results in the sphere of disarmament. Resolutely denounced were the NATO plans of production and deployment on the territory of Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. The topicality and importance of the coming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was emphasised. The forum expressed the unanimous opinion that in the present-day world there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente.

CHIEF OF STAFF GRIBKOV ASSESSES WARSAW PACT POTENTIAL, TASKS

LD290903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 80 p 2

[Article by Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, pegged to the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Excerpt] The 25 years which have elapsed since the day of the founding of the Warsaw Pact have shown convincingly that it serves the cause of peace, people's security and the defense of socialism loyally and reliably.

The fraternal countries united in the Warsaw Pact set an example of interstate relations free from diktat and national egoism. Every year their mutually advantageous cooperation broadens and deepens. Today it embraces practically all spheres of social activity: political, economic, ideological and defense. From agreeing on individual moves in the international arena the socialist countries have moved on to precisely coordinated actions, the elaboration of general political programs and the joint determination of their foreign political strategic course.

Persistently implementing this jointly elaborated course, in past years the fraternal parties have come forward with numerous initiatives and proposals, directed toward securing the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems in international relations. The successful holding of the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation was the result of a protracted and persistent struggle by the socialist community countries. The conference ended with the signing of the Final Act which formulated the principles of peaceful coexistence and sealed the political-territorial results of World War II.

On the whole thanks to the efforts of the fraternal countries and all the world's progressive forces it has been possible to break the tragic cycle whereby peace was just a brief interlude between world wars. For 35 years now the peoples of the allied states and all the peoples of Europe have lived and worked under conditions of peace. In this truly historic achievement it is difficult to overestimate the significance of the fruitful activity of the Political Consultative Committee [PCC], which is the supreme organ of the Warsaw Pact and an important center for the coordination of its foreign policy activity. PCC conferences collectively examine key problems of international life directly linked with strengthening peace, developing peaceful cooperation between peoples and building socialism. PCC conference decisions on the most important political, defense and other questions acquire great weight and particular practical significance. At the Moscow (1978) PCC conference the Warsaw Pact states once again came forward with a specific program of action directed toward ensuring lasting peace and international security.

A firm desire for peace and a constant readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggression are fused into one in the fraternal countries' policy. The unilateral reduction of Soviet forces, tanks and other combat hardware in central Europe, conducted in agreement with other Warsaw Pact states, is convincing evidence of their love of peace.

The fraternal countries' economic cooperation has traveled a long path of development in 25 years. The agreement of the economic strategy of the Warsaw Pact countries' communist and workers parties and governments allows the fraternal countries' economic potential to be utilized most rationally and efficiently in the interests of further strengthening the collective defense system. Here the fraternal countries are strictly guided by the principles of socialist internationalism and proceed from the premise that while there exists a danger of an armed attack by the imperialists and their accomplices on the allied countries, joint armed defense is the most important international duty of all the Warsaw Pact states.

The development and improvement of the Warsaw Pact military organization has traveled a considerable path in 25 years. It has now taken organizational shape and an orderly system of relations has emerged in its activity. In this period diverse avenues and forms of military cooperation have also been determined, developed and stood the test of time. One avenue of this cooperation--the coordination of the allied countries' efforts in questions of strengthening their defense might, building and developing of the national armies and the Joint Armed Forces and raising their combat readiness and capacity--has acquired prime importance.

The development of the national armies and Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states has been implemented all these years in direct association with the building of socialism and communism in the fraternal countries. The gigantic scope and scale of the creative successes and scientific and technical progress have formed a firm foundation for the improvement of the Joint Armed Forces and the fraternal countries' national armes and have allowed them to be equipped with the latest types of weapons and combat hardware.

The officers are the cream of the fraternal countries' armed forces. They are distinguished by their devotion to the cause of Marxism-Leninism, profound ideological conviction, high degree of professionalism and competence and readiness to fulfill any tasks in defending their peoples' socialist gains.

The implementation of the Leninist principles of military building and the concern of the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties for strengthening defense capability has led to qualitative changes in the Joint Armed Forces. There has been a sharp increase in their defense potential and the ability of troops and naval forces to efficiently resolve the most complex combat tasks in repelling any aggression in a variety of situations using all the modern means of armed struggle. However, it should be particularly stressed that the might of the Joint Armed Forces, and it is great, has for 25 years now been used only to curb the forces of war and to preserve and consolidate peace on earth.

Military-technical cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization is of great significance. Today it has become multifaceted and planned in character. Specialization and cooperation in defense production is achieved and considerable savings of material and monetary resources in the production of equipment and arms and standardization and unification are ensured on the basis of the coordination of scientific research and experimental design work.

One of the main avenues of military cooperation is the conducting of joint measures in operational and combat training, among which exercises on various scales occupy a particular place. During such exercises important questions of cooperation between the fraternal armies in fulfilling defense tasks are worked out, the training of commanding officers, staffs, troops and naval forces is improved, the field, air and naval expertise of personnel is checked and also more efficient ways of conducting combat actions with groupings of coalition personnel are sought.

Exercises have a large role in the sociopolitical and ideological sphere. They promote the education of servicemen in the spirit of patriotism and socialist internationalism, the strengthening of the combat community and the widening and deepening of the ties between the soldiers of the fraternal armies and the peoples of the Warsaw Pact states.

The fundamental basis of all the fraternal countries' success in building a new society and strengthening their defense might is the wise leadership by the communist and workers parties of the people's creative activity and of military building, their monolithic unity and their international solidarity and devotion to the ideals of communism.

The fraternal parties pay constant attention to further raising the combat capability and readiness of the national armies and the Joint Armed Forces. This is dictated by the international situation, which deteriorated sharply at the end of the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. An analysis of the development of events in the world shows that the main reasons for the current abrupt and dangerous turn in imperialism's foreign policy and its campaign against detente are the strengthening of socialism's positions, the growth of the peoples' liberation struggle and the intensification of the general crisis of the capitalist system.

Having lost their domination role in the international arena, playing on events in Afghanistan, making use of the noisy propaganda campaign on the nonexistent "Soviet military threat" and striving to torpedo detente, the imperialist circles and above all the United States and its minions have considerably stepped up preparations for a new world war. The long-term program for building up the North Atlantic bloc's armed forces and arms adopted 2 years ago by the NATO Council and other militarist preparations are being implemented at accelerated rates. Military expenditure by the NATO countries is growing from year to year--it has doubled in the past 10 years and in 1979 exceeded $211.5 billion. The provocative military demonstrations near the borders of the socialist states continue. Preparations are being made for the deployment in a number of West European countries of new American nuclear missiles capable of hitting targets on the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states.

Imparting momentum to the flywheel of the arms race and striving to achieve NATO's military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states, Washington openly states its claims "to the leading role in the world," to the right to preach to other peoples, dictate its will to them and even "punish" them. The fraternal countries will not allow the existing balance of military forces to be upset and will look after their defense. They will be able to defend themselves and resolutely rebuff any hostile attacks.

The years which have passed since the day the Warsaw Pact was concluded have fully confirmed the correctness and far-sightedness of the policy of the communist and workers parties and governments of the fraternal socialist countries which have combined their efforts for the defense of socialism's great gains from imperialist aggression. The defensive military political alliance of brother peoples and worker peoples created by them on the principles of socialist internationalism has become a reliable guard of peace and the peoples' security.

The fraternal parties will continue to devote unremitting attention to strengthening the Warsaw Pact states' defense might and improving its military organization. "All accumulated experience, the developing international situation and particularly recent facts," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, "oblige us to keep our powder dry, to be persistent and consistent in defending the cause of peace and to remember our historic responsibility for the fate of the motherland and the whole of mankind."

The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces fulfill the mission they have been set with a profound understanding of their responsibility. The soldiers of the fraternal armies, armed with the Leninist ideas of the defense of socialism, display great vigilance. They are in a state of constant combat readiness, which guarantees decisive defeat for any aggressor.

AVERCHENKO REVIEWS TOLKUNOV BOOK ON SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

LD281057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 80 p 5

[B. Averchenko review: "Dynamism of the New World"]

[Text] The might of the socialist system is growing and its influence on the course of world affairs is becoming more profound with every passing year. Understandably, an increasing number of theoretical and publicist works are being devoted to questions of the development of the fraternal countries and their constantly strengthening collaboration and cooperation in all spheres of politics, economy, science and culture. The recently published new book by L. N. Tolkunov entitled "The Main Revolutionary Force of the Present Day" (Footnote), (L. N. Tolkunov. The Main Revolutionary Force of the Present Day. The World Socialist Community, Its Establishment, Development and Growing Influence. [Glavnaya Revolyutsionnaya Sila Sovremennosti. Mirovoye Sotsialisticheskoye Sodruzhestvo, Stanovleniye, Razvitiye, Vozrastayushcheye Viliyaniye]. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 414 pages), also attracts attention.

Using rich factual documentary material, the author comprehensively examines the problems of the formation, development and present state of the world socialist community. He shows the commonality of the fraternal countries' interests and ideological-political positions, and the unity of their economic course. Characteristic features of the community are the uniformity of socialist production relations which have been placed on integration-oriented foundations and the community's development on the basis of the objective laws of socialism.

The building of the socialist society is a historically new business. The book quotes L. I. Brezhnev's statement that "in the world's revolutionary transformation there are no well-trodden, smooth roads, no ready recipes and formulas here suitable for all events in life. Knowing and using the common natural laws of socialist development, taking into account the experience of the fraternal parties, the party itself is blazing its own trail. This is a very hard business--marching in the vanguard, ahead of your people. Unswerving loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and the cause of the working people, perspicacity and a clear orientation, principledness and at the same time flexibility of tactics and persistence and composure are needed to overcome skillfully all difficulties and sharp turns of history."

Analyzing the development and results of the revolutions in the countries of central and southeast Europe, the author comes to the conclusion that the experience of uniting the struggle for democracy with the struggle for socialism is of broad international significance in our day. The communist and workers parties of the countries liberated from colonial oppression and of the highly developed imperialist states are encountering the same problem: In our era you cannot march consistently along the path of true democracy without taking steps toward socialism. This development of the revolutionary process is determined by the new distribution of class forces on an international scale, by the narrowing of the social base of antipopular ruling regimes, and by the objective ripening of the material preconditions for socialist transformations.

The work allocates a large place to the experience of the revolutionary renewal of society. It shows on the basis of specific data and facts how as a result of the implementation of a broad program of industrialization in all socialist states--particularly the least developed--profound changes have taken place in the structure of the economy and the share of industry has increased rapidly. Previously backward agrarian countries now have a powerful industrial, scientific and technical basis. [paragraph continues]

The agrarian policy of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties and the uniqueness of the conditions under which the transformation of agriculture is taking place in the fraternal countries are also examined in detail. The creation of a firm material and technical base for socialism and the profound changes in production relations have enabled the communist and workers parties of the community's European countries to advance at their congresses the tasks of building a developed socialist society. These tasks are being implemented.

The fraternal countries' cooperation is pervaded with a spirit of equal rights, voluntariness, sovereignty, mutual advantage and mutual aid, a spirit of socialist internationalism. The successful implementation of the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of socialist economic integration adopted in 1971 has made it possible to raise the fraternal states' collaboration to a new qualitative level. The further intensification of cooperation among the members of the socialist family of peoples and their constant collaboration are a reliable guarantee of world socialism's successful advance.

The book shows in a reasoned manner how the Chinese leadership's disregard for the common natural laws of socialist building advanced by Marxism-Leninism, and its subjectivism and voluntarism have faced this enormous country--whose people, in the first years after the PRC's formation, had begun successfully to create a new society--with tremendous difficulties in both domestic and foreign policy. The Chinese leadership has now become the ally of imperialism and reaction in the struggle against world socialism.

The book's concluding chapters are devoted to the foreign policy of the socialist community countries which is based on Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. The fraternal countries are steering a coordinated foreign policy course. The defense of revolutionary gains, the joint struggle for detente and the easing of the threat of nuclear missile warfare, the fulfillment of their international duty to the liberation movement, their solidarity with the peoples defending their right to a new life--all this intensifies the all-round cooperation and collaboration of the socialist community states in the international arena. Their active and purposeful policy aimed at strengthening peace meets with broad support from the peoples on all continents.

The book's content is a thoughtful investigation, on the theoretical and practical plane, of the establishment and development of the world socialist community from the start of its formation to our day. At the same time it is a unique chronicle of the revolutionary transformations in the fraternal countries, a living history of the heroic struggle for the victory of the new life, and an analysis of the experience accumulated over past years. Written by an experienced party journalist, the book under review undoubtedly deserves the attention of specialists and a broad readership interested in the life and dynamic development processes of the socialist countries.

PRAVDA NOTES BLOC APPROVAL OF PACT COMMITTEE DECISIONS

ID291503 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 1980 publishes on page 4, under the headline "Upholding Peace in the World," three TASS reports dated 20 May from Sofia, Warsaw and Ulaanbaatar stating that the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, and the Mongolian Government have issued statements approving the results of the conference of the Warsaw Pact states Political Consultative Committee held in Warsaw.

Moscow PRAVDA for 22 May 1980 carries on page 5, under the headline "realistic program," a further roundup of TASS reports on approval of the Warsaw conference decisions by: the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers; Yu. Tsedenbal, the Mongolian party and state leader; the German Communist Party Board Presidium.

SCIENTIFIC PARLEY DISCUSSES PACT HISTORY, ACTIVITY

ID091517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was held at the USSR Academy of Sciences 6 May. Taking part in the conference were scientists from institutes of the academy, military academies, VUZES and scientific centers and representatives of the USSR Defense Ministry and Foreign Ministry and public organizations. The reports and speeches discussed the multifaceted activity of the organization of states belonging to the Warsaw Pact and its tremendous contribution to curbing the arms race, consolidating and deepening detente and ensuring reliable international security.

BRIEFS

COSMIC BIOLOGY MEETING--Berlin, 18 May 80 (TASS)--Another meeting of the standing working group of the socialist countries on cosmic biology and medicine took place in Dresden. Specialists from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia discussed, within the framework of the "intercosmos" program, the results of experiments carried out in 1979 aboard the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and outlined the further tasks for cosmic research. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1357 GMT 18 May 80 LD]

CEMA ENVIRONMENT CONFERENCE--A conference of specialists from CEMA countries opened in Zaporozhye on 22 May to discuss problems concerning the protecting the air from pollution with harmful substances. The specialists will select the best equipment developed to put into production to solve pollution problems. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 May 80 AU]

HUN SEN, GRECHKO ADDRESS KAMPUCHEA SOLIDARITY MEETING

ID281025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Solidarity With Kampuchea"]

[Text] Phnom Penh--About 50 delegations from various countries are taking part in an international conference of solidarity with the People of Kampuchea which has opened here at the WPC's initiative.

The representative nature of the forum of solidarity with our country's people is graphic confirmation of the growing prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], Foreign Minister Hun Sen said when delivering a speech of welcome to those taking part in the conference. This is the result of the course chosen by the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] toward establishing relations of mutual understanding and cooperation with all states of the world. It is also a reflection of our people's successes in restoring the country devastated and inundated in blood as a result of the barbaric policy of genocide pursued by the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique.

The Kanpuchean people have firmly taken the destiny of their motherland into their hands. The enemies of the revolution cannot reverse the wheel of history. The fraternal friendship with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and the powerful support from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are a guarantee of our victories in establishing a new life. In the face of the hostile intrigues of U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism, the Kampuchean people are serrying their ranks around their vanguard--the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea [KNUFNS]. Through those taking part in the conference, Hun Sen said, we express our profound thanks to the progressive public of the whole world for their solidarity with the Kampuchean people's just struggle.

Those taking part in the conference note with great satisfaction the successes of the People's Kampuchea in building a new life, R. Chandra, president of the WPC, noted in his speech. Progress has been achieved in all spheres: the economy, politics, culture and social life. This is the start of a great and bright path.

The proclamation of the PRK and Kampuchea's transformation into a peaceful, independent, democratic country marching along the path of socialism, he said, are an important factor in the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

G.M. Grechko, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace Presidium and pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, spoke on behalf of the USSR and the socialist countries.

In People's Kampuchea, he stated, we are convinced again and again that the fundamental changes in your country are irreversible. The Kampuchean people's firm will and the domestic and foreign policy of the KPRC, which is the country's sole legitimate government, serve as a guarantee of this. The fraternity of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, which is strengthening with every passing day, and the consistent support for the PRK on the part of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and all progressive mankind instill confidence in the Kampuchean people's future successes. Any intrigues aimed at undermining the Kampuchean revolution and intefering in the internal affairs of the PRK are doomed to failure. The Kampuchean people will surmount all trials and build a new society.

Representatives of delegations from the United States, the European countries and the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America also spoke at the conference.

BROWN SPEECH SHOWS HOPES OF CHANGING FORCE CORRELATION

SS-20 Launcher 'Modernized, Not New'

LD291620 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 29, TASS--The U.S. secretary of defence, Harold Brown, spoke at the graduation ceremony at the United States Military Academy West Point (New York). His speech again demonstrates that hopes to change the correlation of forces in the U.S. favour and to attain military superiority are behind an about-face in the Carter administration's foreign policy.

Having started with unsubstantiated, groundless assertions about some "ominous challenges to our security" allegedly posed by the Soviet Union, the Pentagon's chief used these inventions to justify the programme of building up the U.S. nuclear missile capability, which can be seen from his further pronouncements. "The Trident submarine and its missiles, the air-launched cruise missile and improved survivability for the B-525, the MX missile deployed in a mobile and survivable mode are all central elements in our total programme", he said.

In a bid to justify the course at heightening military confrontation and securing a military superiority, Harold Brown again referred to the Afghan events with which Washington is trying to link almost all world politics. In so doing he deliberately ignored the fact that the present abrupt change in international relations has been brought about by an about-face in Washington's policy made a long time before these events.

The U.S. secretary of defense admitted that "two years ago, NATO committed to three percent increases in defense spening, in real terms". "Last December", said he, "we agreed to modernize our long-range theatre nuclear forces". The Pentagon's chief could well add to this that the United States spurred up the arms race by sanctioning the development of mobile MX missiles right after the Vienna summit meeting. This decision, the U.S. press admitted, was prompted by a desire to acquire a first-strike capability and to tilt the balance of strategic forces in the United States' favour.

Similarly it was prior to the Afghan events that Washington imposed on its NATO partners the decision on the production and deployment of medium-range U.S. nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries. Pressing for such a decision, the administration deceived the allies giving them assurances that the Senate would ratify the SALT II treaty, if they agreed to the deployment of the new missiles pointed at the Soviet Union. When the decision was taken J. Carter was called on the Senate to put off the ratification of the treaty indefinitely. In this connection Harold Brown's statement that the ratification of SALT II is "an element in the programme" of the administration cannot but arouse doubts to say the least.

One of the "reasons" for the unprecedented U.S. build-up of medium-range nuclear missiles is the statement that all this allegedly is a response to the deployment by the Soviet Union (on its own territory) of missile launchers, called SS-20 in the West. It deliberately ignores the universally known fact that these are a modernized version of the earlier existing launchers, not entirely new installations.

The United States itself has repeatedly modernized its missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and besides has been constantly expanding the geography of their deployment. For example, some time ago there were no U.S. missiles in the Mediterranean Sea trained on the Soviet Union, whereas at present they can be found there. Generally speaking, the means of forward basing of the United States are invariably expanding in accordance with the Washington-proclaimed aim to ensure a strategic superiority of the United States although, as Harold Brown himself admitted, it was not a reasonable or feasible goal of either side.

Threat to Iran

LD291635 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 May 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Oleg Blinov and Igor Charikov]

[Text] UPI reports from Washington: U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown has stressed the intention of the Carter administration to use the U.S.-Iranian crisis in order to escalate the U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East. In an address to the U.S. Military Academy in New York, Brown confirmed that the reason for the U.S.-Iranian conflict is not the American hostages, who are held in Iran accused of espionage, but the threat to the interests of the U.S. oil monopolies as a result of the Iranian revolution.

Meanwhile, maneuvers by joint U.S. air and ground forces are being held in the American Mohave Desert. In the context of events in Iran these exercises assume particular significance because the Mohave Desert is very similar to the Iranian desert. Taking part in the exercises are units of U.S. troops chosen for the so-called rapid deployment force, which consists of 110,000 men and which is intended for inflicting lightning blows in any area of the globe and, first and foremost, in the area of the Persian Gulf.

PUSTOV SEES U.S. 'SLIDING' INTO SECOND, IRANIAN, 'VIETNAM'

LD291251 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 3

[International observer V. Pustov military-political review: "The United States: A Course Toward New Adventures"]

[Text] A month has already elapsed since the U.S. military sabotage operation in Iran yet it remains a topic for many political observers and military specialists. For instance, the U.S. press has published numerous articles and commentaries devoted to this armed action. But for all their diversity, as a rule they keep quiet about the true reason for its failure--programmed adventurism. Attention is focused on the military-technical aspect of the matter, on the degree to which the experience of the abortive armed invasion should be taken into account by Washington in its hegemonistic policy in southwest Asia.

It is admitted everywhere that this act of flagrant violence and violation of the sovereignty of an independent state was fraught with fateful consequences for the cause of peace and the peoples' security. This assessment can sometimes be heard even in the United States itself. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, the rash act of subversion "could have ended in real disaster." Assuming that everything has its good side, the newspaper voices the hope that as a result of its failure the U.S. leaders "will think again about the limited opportunities for using interventionist forces."

However, sober voices are submerged in the stream of chauvinist hysteria which has lashed the country. The transatlantic "hawks" are forcefully advocating the carrying out of new, even more extensive, militarist actions. Far-reaching aims can be glimpsed in the propaganda ballyoo. Above all the aim of using the adventure's failure as a pretext for the further buildup of military expenditure and armaments for the sake of which goal the present level of organization of the U.S. Armed Forces, their combat capability and the amount and quality of their combat equipment are deliberately being called into question. In the Senate, for instance, it is being asked whether the defects in the helicopters during the landing of the assault force in Iran indicate "a general decline in combat readiness" and whether the United States has not been "pushed into second place in military terms. And following this the senators voted for a military budget for 1981 the total amount of which is considerably in excess even of what the government had requested.

The Pentagon, of course, is welcoming delightedly the legislator's bounty but at the same time is reluctant to be the "scapegoat" for the ill-starred raid. It is trying to present the raid's outcome as a fortuitous "setback" and the result of an annoying "piece of bad luck." Moreover, attempts are being made to seek out some "important achievements" or other.

They include, for instance, measures which ensured the surprise factor. Indeed, the strictest secrecy was observed during the many months of preparation of the subversive detachment at a CIA base where the storming of the U.S. Embassy building in Tehran was rehearsed 30 times using a special mock-up. The New York TIMES calls the operation "unprecedented in terms of refinement in the sense of material and technical backup": From "new pistols with silencers--a convenient weapon for killers"--and "nonlethal" gas to nighttime image intensifiers and the most up-to-date radioelectronic apparatus.

The Pentagon is also boasting of the fact that the U.S. helicopters and aircraft succeeded in mounting an incursion 500 miles into Iran's territory undetected by the Iranian services. It is stressed that the CIA succeeded in keeping numerous agents in Iran and putting them on combat alert and sending its own emissaries into the country to lead the "fifth column." Finally, the Pentagon and the CIA are being credited with "their proven ability" to provide landing sites on Iranian soil for the aircraft and helicopters initial air bases in Egypt and Israel, and the concentration in the Arabian Sea of a large number of warships, including aircraft carriers whose aircraft could cover the subversive detachment's actions from the air.

But murder will out, as they say. According to a Washington POST report, U.S. officials nonetheless had to admit that "grave errors" were committed both in planning and in carrying out the assault operation as a result of which the raiders' evacuation turned into "total chaos" and secret documents were left behind in the abandoned helicopters.

Nonetheless the not unboastful "analysis" of the adventure is continuing and it has a blatantly inflammatory subtext. Its meaning boils down to convincing one and all, of the United States' ability to carry out any act of military sabotage or other armed action far from its shores. To convince people that the ingnominious fiasco in Iran might never have happened if not 90 but 400 "commandoes" and not 8 but 35 or more helicopters had been used. Incidentally, the opinion of Israeli officers highly experienced in organizing and mounting acts of subversion, armed attacks and acts of provocation is quoted in confirmation of such calculations.

At the same time the U.S. "hawks" are reproaching the Washington administration for the inadequacy of the forces brought into the operation. The magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY blames the White House for repeating "the same grave error the United States committed in Vietnam"--failing to use "the maximum number of troops to strike vitally important centers" in Iran.

As if responding to these reproaches and at the same time trying to intimidate Iran and other southwest Asian countries, Z. Brzezinski says" "We showed how fully determined we are and how far we can go." Brzezinski declares southwest Asia and the Persian Gulf to be one of "the central strategic zones" for the rapid transfer of troops into which the United States is "building up further potential." And Defense Secretary H. Brown points out that this zone will account for "the most significant part of the planned increase in U.S. defense expenditure over the next 5 years."

Threats and blackmail are backed up by specific actions. According to official figures, over 35 U.S. warships are now concentrated in the Persian Gulf and on the approaches to it. Former U.S. Navy Chief of Staff Adm (Retd) E. Zumwalt suggested that the President increase this armada to 40 ships so that, in particular, at least 4 aircraft carriers should be in the Persian Gulf. According to Zumwalt Carter "did not reject" his proposal.

The Washington administration is examining plans to deploy a 50,000-strong "shock grouping" in the Near and Middle East and in the Indian Ocean. A marine brigade which together with the air and rear service units and subunits attached to it will number 12,000 men has been created for dispatch to the Diego Garcia Base. To the same end a large amount of military hardware painted "desert-color" is being made ready.

Talks have been completed or are being forced through on the Pentagon's acquisition of military bases in a number of countries for use as bridgeheads of aggression. The possibility of blockading the Persian Gulf, mining the Iranian oil ports and bombing oil enterprises is being discussed.

Before the verdict is in, B-52 strategic bombers are making regular flights in the Indian Ocean air space. In the Strait of Hormuz U.S. ships are carrying out provocative exercises involving fire practice. As if it were summing up all this militarist frenzy, the magazine AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY writes that the U.S. Government "is gradually sliding into a second, Iranian, Vietnam, with its gradual escalation."

This "sliding" is taking place against the background of the malicious anti-Soviet hysteria artificially stoked in connection with the events in Afghanistan. It is not particularly hard to determine its aims: distracting world public attention from the hegemonistic U.S. course in southwest Asia, from the real threat of a new act of armed intervention in Iran; forcing the Muslim countries to renounce support for Iran, and drawing its NATO allies and Japan into the orbit of Washington's aggressive policy in this strategically and economically important region.

However, the White House is not succeeding in achieving in full what it is counting on. The facts attest that despite differences in the possitions of individual countries, as a whole the Muslim world does not intend to act in the role of accomplice of U.S. imperialism. At the recent session of the Islamic Conference Organization a resolution was adopted condemning U.S. aggression against Iran. A number of delegates emphasized that U.S. policy is threatening the security of the countries of the Near and Middle East.

As for the United States' West European allies, their position was described figuratively by London's FINANCIAL TIMES: "The Europeans should not stand to attention at every flick of the American whip" since they have their own interests. They are determined above all by the fact that West Europe and Japan depend to a considerably greater extent than the United States on Iranian and Arab oil. Therefore the U.S. allies, in making some concessions to Washington on the question of anti-Iranian economic sanctions, are expressing no special desire to associate themselves to its military adventures. They are afraid that any new military action against Iran, might merely set the Muslim world against the West and serve as an impetus to a broader armed conflict in this region.

Nevertheless, Washington is not renouncing its aggbessive course and is continuing to bring flagrant pressure to bear on its allies, acting, in particular, through the NATO leadership obedient to it, speculating on the notorious "Atlantic solidarity." This was demonstrated at the recent sessions of the bloc's military organs in Brussels.

The situation in southwest Asia remains very tense. The reason is the dangerous policy of the U.S. administration aimed at suppressing the peoples' growing struggle for liberation from imperialist aggression and for national independence, sovereignty and social progress.

EVOLUTION OF AMBIVALENT U.S. POLICY ON INDIAN OCEAN TRACED

LD291543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Bulay article: "Indian Ocean: The Pentagon's Sinister Shadow"]

[Text] Current U.S. practice in formulating and implementing foreign policy reveals particularly clearly a desire to proclaim individual regions of the world many thousands of kilometers distant from the United States zones of America's "special interests." Washington strategists have included the entire Indian Ocean region on this list along with the Persian Gulf. In the annual report on the military budget U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown did not hide the Pentagon's intentions to step up the American naval presence in the Indian Ocean. A considerable part of the U.S. Navy is now concentrated there, including several aircraft carriers with hundreds of aircraft on board. The large U.S. naval and air base on Diego Garcia Island, which is being added to the system of American bases in Egypt and Israel, is being enlarged.

The scale of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean region is constantly growing. The "quick-reaction corps," designed to operate chiefly in zones of U.S. "special interests," has already practically been formed. The New York TIMES has admitted that "the lion's share of the annual 4.5-percent increase in military spending proposed by Carter for the next 5 years is set aside for new ships and transport aircraft to provide the United States with the necessary means for transferring a 100,000-strong army to the Persian Gulf region and neighboring regions in less than 3 weeks."

The U.S. incursion into Iranian territory confirmed that the American arms buildup in that region results from Washington's desire to resolve its foreign policy tasks primarily via strong-arm methods. This aggressive U.S. action was a logical development of American expansion in the Indian Ocean. But Washington has long been nurturing plans to establish U.S. military supremacy there and to dictate its will to the peoples of that vast region.

Back in 1964, when Washington unleashed the aggressive war in Indochina, the sphere of operation of the U.S. 7th Pacific Fleet was extended to the Indian Ocean. The American military presence was used as a show of strength against littoral states for the purpose of putting pressure on them. This was the case, in particular, in 1971, when a U.S. naval attack force headed by the aircraft carrier Enterprise was sent to the coast of India. Somewhat later the Pentagon began constructing the base on Diego Garcia Island with the intention of keeping developing countries in its sights from that strong point.

Such U.S. actions could not fail to alarm the littoral states, which recognized the danger posed to them. Nor could the Soviet Union remain indifferent to the American military preparations.

In 1971, at the suggestion of Indian Ocean states, the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration proclaiming it a zone of peace. Right from the start the Soviet Union treated this initiative with understanding and support, whereas the United States approached it with ill will and attempts to oppose any practical steps to implement that idea.

Seeking to avert the growth of the arms race, the Soviet Union put forward important initiatives in the seventies. Declaring that we had and have no intention of constructing military bases in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet leadership urged the United States to take the same stand.

The Soviet approach to resolving the problem of the Indian Ocean was reflected in bilateral documents signed with India, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and a number of other states. They emphasized that the USSR advocates the speediest realization of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the liquidation of foreign military bases there and the holding of corresponding international talks.

J. Carter, who during the 1976 election campaign had stated his readiness to take measures to limit the arms race, could not at the time openly ignore the Soviet peace proposals. While agreeing to the Soviet-American talks on the Indian Ocean, which began in June 1977, the American side mounted a vociferous propaganda campaign aimed at depicting the U.S. stand as according with the littoral states' peace-loving aspirations. But in reality the Carter administration's words and deeds were substantially divergent. If the United States were interested in peace for the Indian Ocean, the talks with the Soviet Union could already have produced concrete results.

However, the development of events showed that the United States did not intend to abandon its imperial ambitions. The American military installations on the west coast of Australia were being extended, and the ANZUS military pact's sphere of activity was extended to the Indian Ocean as well as the Pacific. The United States and its allies in the aggressive blocs began holding maneuvers there more intensively. From periodic sailings into the Indian Ocean by American warships Washington proceeded to the permanent deployment of carrier-borne force there. Preparations began for the creation of an independent U.S. 5th fleet. Washington's militarist actions in the Indian Ocean were long ago given theoretical substantiation in the form of the concept of the "arc of instability," formulated by Z. Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security affairs. And for a couple of years now the Carter administration has resorted extensively to fabrications about a "Soviet threat" in an attempt to justify its aggressive policy.

Under such conditions the continuation of talks with the Soviet Union ran counter to U.S. militarist aspirations. And since the Carter administration wanted neither talks nor agreements, which would have restricted its possibility of threatening the security of Indian Ocean states, it abandoned those talks.

The world public and the Asian and African states of the Indian Ocean basin could hardly have had any doubts left as to precisely who was preventing the relaxation of tension in that region. The conference of littoral states held at UN headquarters in New York last July noted the worsening situation in the Indian Ocean. The final document, adopted by the conference participants and supported by the Soviet Union, spoke of the need to liquidate foreign bases in the region and contained an appeal not to deploy military forces and arms there which would threaten the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Indian Ocean states. At the end of 1979 the UN General Assembly approved the results of the littoral states' conference as a basis for the practical resolution of the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

At the 34th UN General Assembly session the USSR and the other socialist countries voted for a resolution to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean in 1981. In the declaration recently adopted in the Polish capital the participants in the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee proclaimed their support for the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and emphasized that "the major buildup of the American Navy's presence and activities in the Indian Ocean, the enlargement of existing foreign military bases and the creation of new ones there are in direct conflict with the UN-approved plan to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, pose a threat to the security and independence of many countries and are leading to the creation of a new seat of international tension." [paragraph continues]

In the present complicated international situation the USSR's principled position on the need for talks on a wide range of questions of curbing the arms race, including the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean, remains unchanged. It was confirmed by the USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko's letter to the UN secretary general regarding the tasks of the second decade of disarmament.

The idea of a peace zone was put forward in its time in order to prevent those actions which the United States is now undertaking in the Indian Ocean. Therefore the U.S. policy of establishing its military supremacy there and Washington's readiness to use force against peoples which are seeking to travel the path of social progress and liberation from neocolonialist dependence arouse the growing concern of the littoral countries.

The resolutions and the speeches of the delegates to the international conference for peace and security in Asia, held in Delhi in March, expressed the peoples' profound concern over the buildup of U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean, which represents a serious threat to the peoples' sovereignty and to the cause of peace and security.

Sharing the concern of other states over the buildup of the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has proclaimed its support for the proposal to turn this region into a peace zone and to liquidate foreign military bases there, and for the adoption of other measures to reduce tension.

U.S. military adventurism has been condemned by India and other countries of this region. All peace-loving forces are opposed to U.S. expansion in the Indian Ocean.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS MOTIVES IN BOOSTING OIL STOCKS

LD291003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under the rubric "Apt Remarks" from R. Tuchnin roundup "The Day Worldwide": "Weapon of Diktat"]

[Text] Discussions among members of the American Congress and the U.S. administration have led to the adoption of a decision on creating stockpiles of oil in the country. This has just been stated by White House official spokesman J. Powell, who noted that the United States intends to top up strategic reserves of "black gold."

According to the New York TIMES newspaper such an economic operation will require at least $20 billion if the oil is brought at current prices.

The future will tell by what means the American Government plans to resolve the task of increasing oil stockpiles. But it is already clear that this action is directed against the oil exporting countries. With additional reserves of "black gold," the united States will be able to exert stronger pressure on OPEC--both on the question of oil prices, and with respect to the level of oil production.

Not the least importance in Washington's oil policy is attached to militarist plans associated with strengthening the U.S. "military presence" in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean--plans whose implementation will require an additional quantity of oil. By supplementing strategic oil reserves Washington is already hinting, as it were, that it will be ineffective for the Arab world to respond with oil sanctions in the event of a new U.S. military adventure against Iran.

It is not surprising that the first steps aimed at increasing present U.S. oil reserves have aroused concern and resolute condemnation in the OPEC countries and throughout the Arab world.

CORRESPONDENT LINKS GENG BIAO'S VISIT AND HUA VISIT TO JAPAN

ID291534 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Washington, May 29, TASS--(TASS correspondent)--

President Jimmy Carter had a meeting here with Vice Premier of the State Council of the PRC Geng Biao, currently on an official visit to the United States. Earlier, Geng Biao conducted lengthy negotiations with U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown and had a two-hour talk with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie.

No official reports have been issued on the progress of the negotiations and agreements reached. However, the American press makes no secret that the process of developing the alliance between the Beijing leadership and the aggressive U.S. circles is continuing in Washington and that Beijing counts on extensive material support from the United States for its hegemonistic aspirations. It is not fortuitous that the programme of the tour makes for Geng Biao's visit to several enterprises of the Pentagon's major suppliers.

Geng Biao's public statements in Washington are abundant in hostile attacks against the policy of the Soviet Union and the recent peace initiatives of socialist states. Showing off its anti-Sovietism, the Beijing envoy is obviously trying to present the pro-imperialist policy of the Chinese leadership to the U.S. ruling circles in the best possible way.

Statements in reply by Washington officials show that the administration is still ready to follow Brzezinski's adventurous line of playing the "China card" against the Soviet Union. Carter, for instance, deemed it necessary to stress that a very valuable friendship has established between the United States and China. Muskie stated that views of both countries on all major international issues were close or identical and that the negotiations proved quite fruitful. Brown specified that the United States is working out specific variants of cooperation with China, including the sale and transfer to China of some types of equipment.

Washington POST military observer Wilson interprets this statement as the administration's approval of the export of high technology which can be used for starting military production. Pointing out that this runs counter to the previous assurances of the White House not to participate in the arming of China, the most sober-minded American figures and press bodies state that such a course is fraught with dangerous consequences.

The Baltimore SUN points out that such tactics are an extremely risky undertaking. According to the Baltimore SUN, the absence of political stability in China may result in Beijing's unforeseen actions.

Commenting on Geng Biao's visit, the newspaper DAILY WORLD warns the U.S. administration about the danger of American arms deliveries to China. It writes that it is an open secret why the Beijing leadership is seeking to get hold of American weapons. The Maoists have frankly declared that war is inevitable. What they mean by this has been shown by the armed aggression against Vietnam they unleashed in February 1979.

The newspaper exposes the present line of the U.S. administration to creating a tripartite alliance with China and Japan to be spearheaded, the article points out, against the countries of the socialist community and the national liberation movements. It is not accidental, the newspaper stresses, that at the time when Geng Biao is making a trip to the United States, Premier Hua Guofeng is holding talks in Tokyo.

JORDAN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT IN INDIANA REPORTED

LD291436 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] New York, May 29, TASS--A heinous attempt was made on the life of Vernon Jordan, one of the main leaders of black Americans, managing director of the National Urban League, a black public organization. He was wounded twice as he was leaving a hotel after addressing members of the organization in Fort Wayne, Indiana. According to UPI, Vernon Jordan was taken to hospital in a serious state.

The attempt on the life of a prominent champion of the civil rights of blacks in the United States is yet another episode in the shameful history of political assassinations of black American leaders. Malcolm X, Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King--here are some of those who fell victim of American racists.

The crime in Indiana happened only a few days after the ruthless suppression by racists, aided by police and the National Guard, of the black population of Miami, Florida, which rose to struggle for its civil rights. More than 20 dead, hundreds of wounded, more than a thousand arrested--such is the sorrowful result of the "facification" unleashed against the black residents of Miami who only demanded justice and equality.

YAKOVLEV BOOK ON CIA REVIEWED IN LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS

LD300909 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 May 80 p 3

[V. Valentinov book review: "A Sinister Portrait"]

[Excerpts] The book "The CIA Against the USSR" [TSRU Protiv SSSR] by the eminent Soviet historian N.N. Yakovlev was published recently. The "thinkers" from Langley, the headquarters of American intelligence, former and present American politicians, the ancestors and young scions of the espionage department and the authors of recommendations on how to blow up our state from inside by means of secret subversive operations parade before the reader in a motley train.

Materials from foreign sources concerning the intelligence service's "holy of holies," little known to a wide range of readers, are collected together. Not only is the CIA's history reconstructed from the moment of its emergence in 1947 and not only is the place of the intelligence service in the system of federal organs in the United States indicated, but also the admissions of Americans themselves are traced in documentary form as to how U.S. strategic concepts in relation to the Soviet Union were altered with the change in forces in the world arena.

Documents of the intelligence service and organs of power paint a sinister portrait of the espionage department, which is engaged not so much in "pure intelligence" as in secret subversive operations.

"The term 'secret operations,'" one official directive declares, "should be taken to include all forms of activity which are carried out or approved by the U.S. Government against hostile foreign states or groups.... However, this activity is planned and implemented in such a way that its source--the U.S. Government--in no way appears externally and, in the event of its exposure, the U.S. Government can plausibly deny all responsibility for it to the last."

A fine confession, indeed! It helps us to understand exactly what the powers that be in the White House profess in manipulating, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the destinies of other peoples, and what they are preaching in donning the attire of latter-day prophets and defenders of other people's freedoms.

Let us take a look at the documents, at the secret directives of the U.S. National Security Council and the recommendations of the "Tripartite Commission" created by the will of the multibillionaire Rockefeller, whose lackey Z. Brzezinski was and still is--that Brzezinski who now gives instructions to the CIA on behalf of the government. Here is one of the principles laid down::

"We must wage open psychological warfare with a view to arousing mass betrayal of the Soviets and thwarting the Kremlin's plans in other respects. We must reinforce positive and timely measures and operations by secret means in the sphere of economic, political and psychological warfare...."

This is not a propagandist escapade at all, but an OFFICIAL DIRECTIVE [capitalized words published in boldface] from one of the highest organs of federal power in America. Its authors make no secret of the fact that "without superior and easily mobilized military might" this policy is no more than a bluff. "Knights of the dagger and the typewriter" in the U.S. National Security Council itself, in the national intelligence service and in the CIA are working day and night on achieving such "superior military might."

For instance, "CIA propagandists" are elaborating masterly plans for the latest "nuclear hysterias," using them to seek new government orders for the most sophisticated means of destroying mankind. It is worth remembering in this connection how the Western propaganda machine quite recently "twisted the arms" of the U.S. NATO allies, seeking to foist neutron weapons and medium-range missiles onto them.

Naturally, the events of recent days could not enter into the author's field of vision. But Prof N.N. Yakovlev's book affords a clear and unambiguous glimpse of the so-called "new doctrine" of U.S. President Carter, which has revived the basest passions in the New World and the Old and inspired the "hawkish tribe" with new hopes for a revision of world history. This "new doctrine" turns out to be none other than the old uniform (?or flag) of the military industrial oligarchies, newly pressed and removed from the mothballed trunks of the "cold war" by the President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski.

The aims and methods of this doctrine remain as before. The state apparatus which is used to implement the renovated U.S. plans in practice also remains the same--that same CIA with the same arsenal of criminal and amoral methods which not long ago aroused hypocritical "indignation" in the commissions on Capitol Hill.

American press assertions to the effect that the Congress is about to muzzle the espionage department by obliging the U.S. intelligence community, in a bill on reorganization, to adhere to "honorable rules" and "ethical norms" are, to put it mildly, excessively optimistic. The fact that none other than CIA Director S. Turner has been put in charge of the whole national intelligence budget speaks for itself: He who pays the piper, calls the tune. So epitaphs for the "knights of the stiletto and the typewriters" from the CIA secret operations department's team are clearly premature.

CIA ACTIVITIES IN CANADIAN BANKS ALLEGED

LD232304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2045 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Ottawa, 23 May (TASS)--The American espionage department--the CIA--is making use of Canada for the purpose of carrying out its criminal operations.

As noted by the deputy from the New Democratic Party, R. Scully, in a speech in the finance committee, a number of the branches of Canadian banks abroad are but a "cover" for spies from CIA.

R. Scully's statement prompted members of Parliament to demand clarifications from the government. However, the inspector general of banks in the Ministry of Finance, B. Kennet, maintained that he has no information about any such activities because, so to speak, it is a question of banks situated abroad.

Meantime, in Canada itself the American intelligence service uses citizens of this country as "guinea pigs" in the course of medical experiments. Thus, according to data in the Canadian press, CIA experts used unsuspecting patients at one of the clinics in Montreal for experimenting with powerful narcotics in order to influence their psychic states.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S CANADA VISIT PEGGED TO PROPOSED 'COMMON MARKET'

LD261614 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Ottawa, May 26, TASS--TASS correspondent Vsevolod Polonskiy reports:

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has arrived here on an official visit. He is scheduled to hold negotiations with Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and other officials and will also speak at the joint session of the two chambers of the Canadian Parliament.

According to press reports, the two heads of state will mainly focus on questions of coordinating the positions of the two countries in connection with the plans of the Washington administration to establish a so-called North American "common market" which, in Washington design, is to include the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The plan has been prompted by the declining positions of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East and the intensifying anti-American sentiment among the oil producing countries of the region. The U.S. administration has embarked, as a matter of urgency, on a search for ways to "compensate" the possible loss of the cheap sources of Middle Eastern oil which enable the U.S. monopolies operating in the region to reap fabulous profits.

It is of course to itself that Washington assigns the dominant role in the "common market" conceived by the United States. Canada and Mexico with their rich resources of oil and gas are placed in a subordinate position.

The Canadian Government's attitude to the designs of the United States is exemplified by a recent statement by Canadian Foreign Minister Mark MacGuigan at a press conference in Toronto. The minister resolutely rejected the U.S. position saying that Canada did not intend to play the role of a raw materials appendage of the United States. He stressed that Canada did not intend to share its natural resources with the United States and would dispose of them itself. A similar position, according to the Canadian minister, is shared by Mexico. He said that the Mexicans' attitude to the idea of a "common market" is also a negative one and that the Mexicans do not intend to place their natural resources at the disposal of the United States in exchange for hypothetical benefits of a "common market".

GLEBOV: PRC SHOULD DENOUNCE U.S. FOR SOUTH KOREAN VIOLENCE

OW291351 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 28 May 80

[Glebov commentary: "Beijing Propaganda Pretends To Denounce the South Korean Authorities' Bloody Suppression"]

[Excerpts] In commenting on the disturbances in South Korea, Beijing's propaganda media have used such words as "using the fascist method to suppress the South Korean people" and "barbarous action." It is strange that Beijing's propagandists, while loftily expressing their indignation, said nothing regarding U.S. imperialism. Chinese leaders know very well that the present dictatorial regime in South Korea is propped up by U.S. imperialism and that it is this regime that caused the South Korean people's uprising. U.S. imperialism is doing everything it can to preserve an obedient ruling clique in South Korea. Under the protection of 40,000 U.S. occupation troops, South Korean troops and police killed demonstrators and hung them, but Beijing's propaganda machine said nothing about this incident. A few days ago, the U.S. ambassador to Japan said that the United States would support the South Korean regime to the end. It is known to all that the so-called U.S.-Korean Armed Forces Joint Command also took part in bloodily persecuting the South Korean people. If the Chinese leaders are really worried about the unfortunate fate of the South Korean people, they should denounce the real culprit of the bloody incident in South Korea--the U.S. imperialists. Beijing's leaders, however, cannot do so.

It is known to all that in the past few years, the upper level of China's ruling clique has been currying favor with U.S. imperialism. To please the Washington Government, Zhongnanhai's leaders have time and again betrayed national liberation movements and frequently assisted the imperialists in opposing independent developing countries. Therefore, their sorrow for the persecuted South Korean patriots can deceive no one.

Chinese leaders, including the highest ranking leader, have clearly indicated their approval of the U.S. military involvement in South Korea. Using prevention of the so-called "Soviet expansion" as a pretext, Beijing's leaders advocate that the United States increase its military involvement in South Korea. It is known to all, however, that the Soviet Union has never threatened any country. Beijing's socialist renegades are using their concocted rubbish about the "Soviet threat" as a smokescreen to damage the vital interests of the Korean people as well as those of other countries.

Japanese and American newspapers have pointed out that Hua Guofeng's visit to Japan and Geng Biao's visit to the United States will be used as an opportunity to discuss new measures to oppose the Korean people. For example, the Chinese visitors will be asked to do everything possible to prevent the DPRK from supporting, in any form, the struggle against the pro-U.S. South Korean regime. Taking the abovementioned facts into consideration, how Korean patriots should view China is quite clear. False denunciations of the bloody suppression of the South Korean people and refusals to mention the real culprit of the South Korean incident can in no way deceive Korean patriots.

U.S. BACKS 'DEMOCRATIZATION' OF SOUTH KOREAN COUP LEADERS

LD282037 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Viktorov writes: The so-called "State Security Council" has been formed in Seoul. It includes the ringleader of the Seoul secret police and military intelligence service General Chon Ko-kwang the minister of the interior, the commanders of three arms of the service of South Korea. The state of emergency was introduced in the country. The newly formed council, having taken upon itself all functions of the government, organizationally authorised the seizure by the reactionary military of power in the country. What is Washington's reaction to this?

The newspaper Washington POST has reported that the policy of the American administration is aimed at recognition of the military coup d'etat in South Korea. This statement is of no surprise to anybody. From the very beginning of the putch of the military Washington's solidarity was on the side of the Seoul "gorillas." The Pentagon needs South Korea as an important military strategic springboard for suppressing the national liberation movement in adjacent regions. This is what determines Washington's attitude to that country.

Mass actions of the population of the country against dictatorial regimes took place three times in South Korea in the past 20 years. And every time, pouncing repressions on the patriots [by] the South Korean generals were backed by U.S. military and political support. The latest people's actions were no exception. As soon as disturbances in the country assumed nations proportions and they threatened to turn into a civil war, the Pentagon again came into the scene. Strike units, which are under the joint American-South Korean command, were sent to South Korea. At a time when "gorillas" used punitive troops against the insurgent people, the United States hurriedly formed off the shores of the southern part of the Korean Peninsula a squadron of combat ships headed by the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, ensuring the reliable rear to the generals.

After the hotpoints of the uprising were suppressed, the United States, according to the newspaper New York DAILY NEWS, made a hypocritical call upon the South Korean generals "to continue the process of democratisation of the country." And they did. The streets of the centre of the people's uprising--the town of Kwangju--are crowded with punitive troops. Wholesale arrests are under way in the country. Documentary sequences, showing atrocities of punitive troops, are shown by the Japanese television. The wounded people are trampled underfoot, those suspected of participation in the uprising are tied with ropes and drawn by streets of the town. Neither women nor children are spared. In short, "democratisation," Seoul-way with Washington's blessing is fully under way.

JAPANESE, U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIALS CONCLUDE TALKS

LD291308 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, TASS--An understanding was reached on regular Japanese-American consultative meetings on questions of bilateral cooperation in the development of new weapons and military hardware, and standardisation of the armaments of the two countries, following talks here between an American military delegation, headed by William Perry, deputy defence secretary of the United States, and Kichizo Hosoda, chief of the National Defence Agency of Japan, and other leaders of the agency. The first meeting of this kind is to be convened as soon as next autumn. These consultations will factually enable the Pentagon to modify plans for Japan's military build-up in conformity with American strategy in the Pacific.

During the talks the Japanese side asked the United States to life some restrictions on the manufacture of aircraft and other armaments in Japan on American licences. This is due to the fact that the plans for strengthening Japan's armed forces lay emphasis on the air force, envisaging expenditures of 436,000 million yen for this purpose.

General questions of the militaristic preparations of Japan and the United States were also discussed. The military leaders of Japan told the Pentagon envoy about progress in the fulfilment of the current five-year plan for the build-up of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces while the American side in turn set forth plans for improving armaments for the American forces. The current Japanese-American military talks have shown once again that the ruling quarters of the two countries bank on the arms race and on fanning the militaristic psychosis.

COMMENT ON OHIRA, HOA GUOFENG TOKYO TALKS

Kornilov: 'Dangerous Course'

LD292042 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: Thus, the visit of Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Hua Guofeng to Japan is over. "A joint statement," that has been published in Tokyo, says that the visit, Hua Guofeng's negotiations with Prime Minister of Japan Mosayoshi Ohira "were held in a friendly atmosphere," that discussed was a "broad range of questions," including the situation in Asia, the Pacific basin, the Middle East, and the sides "expressed profound anxiety that new conflicts and tensions arose in those areas of the world and that peace and stability in the whole world are imperilled." What lies behind these formulas?

One can judge about the real character of the visit, the direction of the negotiations held in Tokyo by Hua Guofeng's lengthy statement made at the end of his Japanese voyage by Tokyo radio and television. His entire speech from beginning to end abounds in rough anti-Soviet attacks, calls for knocking together an anti-Soviet front, for escalating the arms race.

Hua Guofeng's speech shows once again that Beijing intends to continue using fabrications about a mythical "Soviet threat" to cover up its own great power hegemonistic policy.

Hua Guofeng's speech reaffirmed once again the fact that Beijing intends to continue its line of all-round militarization of China, seeking in doing so to rest upon support from a number of NATO member-countries and Japan. From Japanese press reports it is clear that in the course of negotiations in Tokyo Hua Guofeng insistently sought military cooperation from Japan. It is also known that Beijing increasingly actively seeks the same "cooperation" from the United States. Observers note in this connection that by two simultaneous visits--Hua Guofeng's to Japan and Geng Biao's to the United States--Beijing pursues the aim of setting at each other, of causing rivalry of two imperialist powers in their policy towards China, seeking to draw from this its self-seeking political gains.

And, finally, it is also quite obvious that one of the main aims of Hua Guofeng's Japanese voyage was an attempt, by manipulating slanderous fabrications about the USSR's foreign policy, to heighten anti-Soviet tendencies in Tokyo's policy, to draw Japan into a certain anti-Soviet "bloc" which they in Beijing have long been seeking to knock together, to use Japn not only for building its own military-economic potential but also for penetration into South-East Asia and consolidation of its positions there to the prejudice of the interests of the states of the region. Such a course, which as is shown by the results of the visit, finds support in certain circles in Tokyo, is at variance with the national interests of Japan itself and gives rise to well-justified and ever growing concern of the broad Japanese public.

Hua Guofeng's visit to Tokyo--and the statement by Hua Guofeng himself proves this--is nothing but yet another attempt of the present Beijing rulers to intensify China's orientation at the imperialist world and to use the forces hostile to detente for building up tension, for kindling conflicts and hostility between peoples. This is a dangerous course!

Tsvetov: Losing Political Independence

OW291445 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 28 May 80

[Tsvetov Tokyo dispatch]

[Text] Prime Minister Ohira has just concluded his second round of talks with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo. Our Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov has filed the following report:

The two leaders view with each other in spreading lies about the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Premier Hua Guofeng has undoubtedly gained the upper hand in this contest. Prime Minister Ohira, however, was not outdone by Premier Hua. In addition to anti-Soviet slanders fabricated in Beijing, Premier Hua spread malicious rumors invented in the United States including such nonsensical claims as the Soviet Union has invaded Afghanistan and is aiming at advancing into the Middle East area and the Malacca Strait.

It was no accident that Premier Hua spelled out these anti-Soviet slanders to Prime Minister Ohira. In this way Beijing wants to indicate that it now regards Japan as an ally in its hostile policy against the Soviet Union as well as to suggest that since they share the same view regarding the Soviet Union as an enemy, it is only logical that China, the United States and Japan should form a triple alliance.

Reflecting Japanese public opinion, the ASAHI SHIMBUN, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN and YOMIURI SHIMBUN had warned the government prior to the talks not to follow China by pursuing an anti-Soviet policy. The public had criticized the government for toeing the U.S. line. The criticism was ignored and a no-confidence resolution was passed against the government. Bearing this in mind, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs hastily assured the Japanese people that Prime Minister Ohira would heed the warning. But in fact Prime Minister Ohira voiced the same views as Beijing on the situation in both Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He also informed Premier Hua of anti-Soviet measures taken by the Japanese Government, including those taken on the Moscow Olympics at the expense of Japanese athletes, and received a patron's praise from Premier Hua.

The no-confidence resolution taught Prime Minister Ohira to adopt a cautious attitude in speaking on beefing up Japan's defense capabilities. He said that Japan would increase its defense expenditures to meet demands made by the United States but only in such a way as to satisfy the Japanese people. But can any attempt to turn Japan into a militaristic nation satisfy the people? Premier Hua said that it stands to reason that Japan should increase its military appropriations. But does it stand to reason to increase defense spending in violation of the Constitution?

Premier Hua, in his talks with former Prime Minister Tanaka, spoke in plain terms about what he could only hint at in a roundabout way at the official talks. Premier Hua told Tanaka in plain terms that in order to oppose the Soviet Union it is necessary to form an alliance among China, the United States and Japan.

The talks show that the present Japanese Government is once again made to subjugate Japan to the policies of foreign countries, this time to China's policy. The security pact has subjugated Japan to U.S. foreign policy; the Japan-China treaty will politically subjugate Japan to China. Due to the policy adopted by Japan's ruling circles, it has become a nation whose political independence is not at all in proportion with its economic strength.

JAPAN WARNED AGAINST SUCCUMBING TO U.S. PRESSURES

LD291031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Kudryavtsev article under the rubric "Opinion of a Political Observer": "Remember the Responsibility"]

[Text] In my view there has been no period like the present in the post war years in Japan, particularly in its foreign policy--the lack of independence of that policy and one might even say its humiliating effect on national self-esteem are obvious. Indeed, no government in the postwar period has accurately and clearly formulated its foreign policy course of its immediate and long-term aims. There was a time when people tried to explain this in terms of the virtual occupation of Japanese territory by American Armed Forces. That fact itself made Japanese ruling circles speak of their aims as if in an undertone.

But now Japan not only ranks second in the capitalist world, after the United States, in terms of gross national product (GNP), but it also has relations with that same United States which are outwardly equal--at least from the viewpoint of international law--and are enshrined in the agreement on mutual defense. But all this is only on the surface.

If you dig deeper, it turns out that Japan, contrary to its national interests, always adopts U.S. positions on decisive foreign policy questions--albeit, as a rule, visibly belatedly. And even that is not up to the Japanese ruling circles. The reflex action works belatedly because the United States does not even consider it necessary to inform its "chief ally" in the Pacific--as American statesmen like to speak of Japan--about its actions, still less to consult with it.

A recent and convincing example of this is Japanese policy with respect to Iran. Quite recently Tokyo was following Washington in lavishing praise on the shah. But the time of the shah ended, and Japanese assurances of friendship with the bloody monarch were left hanging in the air.

The shah's regime no longer existed, but Iranian oil remained. And Japan, as is known, satisfies 13 percent of its requirements from Iranian oil. Here it must not be forgotten that Japan imports about 80 percent of all the oil it consumes from the Persian Gulf region, and that region is closely connected with events now taking place around Iranian oil.

And yet in these conditions Japan is obediently following in the U.S. wake and refusing to import Iranian oil. Thus it is sacrificing national interests to the notorious "solidarity." Moreover Japan is announcing a general economic boycott of Iran, although its foreign trade with that country was rising all the time and exceeded Iran's foreign trade with the United States in terms of value.

Certain circles in Japan are inclined to support Washington's demand for the restriction of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union too. This at a time when objective indicators testify to the advantageous nature of such relations.

How is this, one may say, antinational position on the part of the Japanese Government to be explained? Of course, it has its roots in the country's history--roots which have not yet been extirpated by the bourgeois democratic transformations effected since the war. The parties which have been in power have been unable to do this--the American occupation powers still less. Despite the rapid economic growth which raised Japan to second place in the capitalist world in terms of the most important indicators, the roots of capitalism still rest among the vestiges of the old social structure. So Japanese ruling circles lack confidence among their American and West European capitalist brothers. Hence too their attempts to rely on outside forces in domestic policy questions--and this gives rise to foreign policy humiliation.

History shows that all Japan's attempts to exploit on its own interests the changing correlation of forces in the world following wars rebound against it every time. However, the country's ruling circles apparently cannot or will not learn their lesson from this. At present Japanese politicians are creating a situation where in the last analysis they themselves will be on the losing side. This happens because the stronger or more experienced capitalist countries utilize Japan's national interests for their own selfish purposes.

Japan, which is more dependent than other countries on foreign trade, is striving to find and secure markets for raw materials, foodstuffs, the investment of capital and the sale of goods in Southeast Asia. U. S. and PRC attention are also directed there. Here U.S. monopolies are trying to exploit that region in their own interests partly through the Japanese monopolies by directing their initiative into the necessary channel each time, while Japanese ruling circles, however strange it may seem, are beginning to "work" almost submissively for their American "allies."

Trade and economic cooperation with the whole of Southeast Asia, including the countries of Indochina, is objectively advantageous to Japan. But when Japan tried to mediate between these countries and those of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN], the United States and the PRC made every effort to prevent such a rapprochement and to use Japan to drag ASEAN into the imperialist system in the Pacific. From this viewpoint the Japanese ruling circles' idea of creating a Pacific community, incorporating the ASEAN countries too, is directed ultimately against...Japan.

It is not hard to see that the United States is constantly pushing Japan (although such a trend already exists within that country) against the developing countries of Asia and Africa. The U.S. ruling circles, leading the campaign against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, do not lose sight for a moment of the goal of establishing American hegemonism in the developing countries. To this end they are also exploiting the situation in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, which has been exacerbated by the United States itself, along with the creation of new military bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya and the knocking together of a "quick-reaction corps" aimed above all against the developing countries.

It is in Japan's national interests to develop mutually advantageous and equitable trade and economic relations with Asian and African countries. But here too the United States is using Japan, and in particular its position as an Asian state, to subjugate Asian and African countries to American neocolonialism. This is indicated by Washington's entire policy in arbitrarily establishing regions of "exclusively American interests." It is understandable that Japanese leaders are flattered by their country's being placed on par with the United States and Western Europe, but this "honor" can only lead to even bigger disasters in future.

If anyone in Japan thinks that a return to the old, prewar, openly militarist traditions will help strengthen the country's national positions in the modern world, they are making a grave mistake. On the contrary, the revived "samurai spirit" prevents people from drawing lessons from the recent past and offers no opportunity for sober thought about the future. As early as 1961 a great deal was being said among ruling circles and in the press about Japan's leaders, without rejecting the idea itself, noting that the appropriate favorable atmosphere must be created in the country for that purpose.

They are now creating that atmosphere in the Yasukuni temple, bowing before the spirits of the Samurai. Mr (Nisinomiya), one of the leaders of the Matsushita Denki Electronics Company, once spent a long time trying to convince me that Japan's defeat in the last war was connected with...the lack of electronics in the country. That, he said, is why we are "putting pressure on" electronics. And it is this alloy, metaphorically speaking, of the Yasukuni temple and electronics that the U.S. ruling circles, above all, are trying to exploit, dreaming of using Japanese vitality against the peoples of Asia, including Southeast Asia.

However, the Japanese ruling circles' Achilles heel, in our view, lies precisely in what they are trying to rely on and what their strength lies in, as they suppose--strength which makes Japan all but equal with the United States. This is the revival of the Japanese armed forces in violation of Article 9 of the constitution, which permits only forces of a domestic order and bans recourse to armed force in foreign policy. All this has in practice been left behind already. Tokyo's military policy is clearly based on participation in U.S. aggressive measures, and on auxiliary armed forces being prepared in the guise of national self-defense units for the American hegemonists.

Japan already possesses one of the most efficient armies in Asia, numbering some 260,000 men. As Japanese ruling circles assert, the army has been created for "national self-defense." It should be noted that it is equipped with the latest armaments, including the electronic facilities about which Mr (Nisinomiya) was once so concerned.

Arguments that military expenditure is small, since it accounts for only 9.9 percent of GNP, are unconvincing. As the figures show, in the last 20 years Japan's military expenditure has increased 13-fold, quadrupling in the last 10 years. According to the Hong Kong journal FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Japan spends about $9.3 billion on so-called defense and is among the top 10 countries in the capitalist world in terms of "defense" expenditure.

The country chiefly interested in increasing military budgets is...the United States, which exerts very strong pressure on Japan. The participation of Japanese naval and air forces in the "Rimpac-80" Pacific Ocean military maneuvers despite prohibition by the Japanese Constitution is a further indication of the purpose for which powerful armed forces are being created here. The incense of the "samurai spirit" is turning the heads of the Japanese militarists whom the United States is trying to entice into its adventures.

Beijing is operating in the same direction. The official 6-day visit to Japan by Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng which begins 27 May has as its main aim that of pushing the Japanese ruling circles into wide military cooperation with China and obtaining the greatest "solidarity" from Japan in the implementation of China's aggressive anti-Soviet policy. The Chinese premier's trip will be another element in the diplomatic pressure on Japan--which has intensified sharply recently--in order to push it into more active tripartite military-political cooperation together with the United States.

However, ignoring the obvious fact that the adoption of such a course is in sharp conflict with their own country's national interests, Japanese ruling circles, repeating after Beijing and their guardians across the ocean the fabrications about the "Soviet threat," are being drawn increasingly into the orbit of anti-Sovietism. Under cover of this slander they are massing armored forces in the northern part of Hokkaido Island and planning to mine the straits of Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima. They pretend to be unaware of the danger of such bellicose steps close to the borders with the USSR.

It is quite obvious that Japan's true national interests are promoted by strengthening peace and security in the Far East and maintaining and developing normal, mutually advantageous relations with its neighbor--the Soviet Union. It must finally be understood that good-neighborly relations between our countries are an important guarantee of peace and security, which are necessary not only to those two countries but to the whole of the Far East and Asia. Anyone disregarding this truth shares wittingly or unwittingly with the aggressive circles of China and the United States the responsibility for the deterioration of the international situation.

AFGHAN YOUTH CONDEMN U.S. 'PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST CUBA

ID291146 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Kabul, May 29, TASS--The Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan has resolutely demanded on behalf of the entire progressive youth and students of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the Carter administration end provocations against independent Cuba. The statement issued by the Secretariat of the organization here stresses that the dark forces of imperialism are continuing their actions spearheaded against peace, democracy and social progress.

Together with all the progressive forces of youth and students, the Democratic Youth of Afghanistan is wrathfully condemning the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism and is once again expressing support for the struggle of the Cuban people. "Hands off Cuba!", the statement stresses.

SAVCHENKO ON BREZHNEV PRAISE OF AFGHAN POLICY INITIATIVES

TA292112 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1630 GMT 29 May 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] During his speech at the luncheon reception in the Kremlin in honor of the leader of Southern Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Leonid Brezhnev spoke in detail about the present international situation. He stated that the number one reason for this situation becoming more strained lies in the militaristic policy of the United States. The Soviet leader remarked that now in Washington in order to [words indistinct] they are alluding to the military assistance that has been rendered by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan to repel aggressions from abroad. Of course this allusion is hypocrisy. For [words indistinct] before the events of December 1979, when the Soviet Union, according to the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] dispatched a limited contingent of its troops to aid the Afghan people in repelling aggression against Afghanistan, the U.S. ruling circles had embarked on a policy of heightening international tension.

The foundation of this policy was laid at least in 1978 during the May session of NATO, when, upon the inisistence of the United States, the automatic expansion of the military budgets of the members of that block for the period up to the end of the 20th century was ratified. Approximately at that time the term regarding the so-called crescent of instability became the fashion in Washington, which allegedly envelopes the countries of the Indian Ocean region.

The decision to establish the so-called quick reaction force, which is able to deliver blows to any part of the world for the purpose of defending the interests of the United States, is regarded as the culmination of a concept that Washington had previously reached. At that time, Washington embarked on extensive propaganda [words indistinct] its responsibility toward the security of the Persian Gulf [word indistinct] and military intervention in the affairs of the countries of that region. All this presaged the militaristic policy of the United States aimed at heightening tensions throughout the entire world. As you are observing, all this took place before the events of December 1979.

Today Washington is attempting to exploit the issue of the granting of Soviet military assistance to the DRA. By alluding to this assistance the Carter administration attempts to direct all its actions toward straining the international situation, from boycotting the Olympic games to forestalling the ratification of the SALT II treaty. All this, not to mention everything else, seems hypocritical, because it is very clear that those same acts by the United States and its allies were regarded as the cause for the Afghan Government's request for military assistance and the decision by the Government of the Soviet Union.

The United States and its allies waged an extensive undeclared war against the people and Government of the DRA and in December 1979 dispatched more than 30,000 of their fully armed mercenaries into Afghanistan. A threat to the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan was created, and it was this that forced the Government of the DRA to ask for military assistance from the Soviet Union, according to the evident and obvious articles of the 1978 treaty of friendship, cooperation and neighborliness. This same threat to Afghanistan forced the Soviet Government to accept this request. The Soviet Union always regarded the stationing of a limited contingent of its troops in Afghanistan as a temporary phenomenon. The Soviet Government has repeatedly stated that these troops will be recalled from the DRA as soon as their need is eliminated and when the Afghan Government agrees to this. However, as Leonid Brezhnev has stated, we say to those who now call for an end to Soviet military assistance to Afghanistan that, first of all, efforts should be exerted to remove the causes that led to this assistance. The Soviet leader stated that the [word indistinct] can be solved through the spirit of diplomacy. An end to the armed aggression of the counterrevolutionary forces against Afghanistan from the territory of neighboring countries forms the [word indistinct] of its basis.

As we are aware, recently the Government of the DRA has drawn up a specific program within the framework of solving the problem diplomatically. This program takes into consideration direct talks with the Governments of Iran and Pakistan for the purpose of preparing bilateral treaties and for the normalization of relations with these countries. Such treaties will contain specific commitments regarding the unauthorized armed acts or other hostile acts of these countries against each other. The guarantees of other countries, including the Soviet Union and the United States, can be regarded as [words indistinct] the political solution of this problem. The statement of the DRA Government says that [word indistinct] and the guarantee that armed aggressions and any other forms of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan will not be renewed. Causes that forced Afghanistan to request assistance from the Soviet Union to send a limited contingent of its troops into Afghan territory must be removed.

As Leonid Brezhnev stated in his speech, the Soviet Union is in agreement with and supports the proposals of the DRA. The Soviet leader said: Within the framework of the said solution and with relative international guarantees, the problem of the [word indistinct] of recalling Soviet troops from Afghan territory and other measures along this line can be resolved. Not only in the Soviet Union but also in many other countries and among international public circles these proposals have created great interest, for these proposals can really form the basis for holding constructive talks. Now it is the turn of Afghanistan's neighbors, and foremost of all, Pakistan.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL MOSCOW VISIT

LD281138 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--India's Foreign Minister P.V. Narisimha Rao will pay an official friendly visit to the USSR early in June at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

PUCHKOV VIEWS 'DISTURBING' STORIES OF BANGLADESH CP PERSECUTION

LD291159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 80 p 5

[V. Puchkov article: "Communists Persecuted"]

[Text] Disturbing news has been coming in from Bangladesh recently. The press reports that M. Farhad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Bangladesh [CPB] Central Committee, Central Committee Secretary M.A. Khan and the leaders of many district committees--about 50 communists in all--have been arrested and thrown into jail. [paragraph continues]

According to the Bangladesh TIMES, the authorities accuse the detainees of "antistate, subversive activity." They are trying to use as the grounds for this charge the facts that the CPB has held rallies, demonstrations and other mass measures in defense of the Afghan revolution, and also the communists' support for the recent strike by low-paid state employees, which involved more than 500,000 people.

The repressions against the CPB and its leaders are causing perplexity and concern. In the last few decades the Bangladesh communists' activity has proceeded under exceptionally difficult conditions. They were subjected to brutal terror during the rule of the British colonialists and the Pakistani military dictatorship when they were fighting a struggle for democracy and the Bangladesh people's national rights. Along with other national patriotic forces, the communists took a direct part in the armed struggle for their motherland's freedom and independence in 1971.

The CPB's policy has always been principled and has served and continues to serve the cause of peace, democracy and social progress. This was graphically confirmed by the Third CPB Congress, held at the end of February this year, and the documents it adopted.

In the new party program "the Bangladesh road to socialism," unanimously approved by the congress, the CPB stated that its main aim is to defend national independence and sovereignty, eliminate the country's dependence on imperialism and create an independent self-sufficient economy, and preclude any neocolonialist exploitation of the people. The party stresses in the program that it sees the struggle for the vital interests of the Bangladesh working masses as its main task. For the sake of achieving this noble aim the CPB put forward at the congress the slogan "Food, clothing, land and work for the people," demanding that the government take resolute measures to solve acute socioeconomic problems such as ensuring a minimum living wage for workers and their families, establishing realistic wages, allocating land to peasants with little or none, reducing and stabilizing the prices of foodstuffs and necessities, devising an effective plan to ensure the population's employment, stepping up the struggle against corruption and negligence, and implementing in practice the people's basic democratic rights. In all their practical activity the Bangladesh communists set an example of dedication to honest service of the people.

Why then are the Bangladesh communists being persecuted? Clearly the intrigues of rightwing, reactionary forces have once again played a part, as they did in the recent past. It will be recalled that something similar took place in October 1977, when the CPB was banned and its leaders jailed without justification. Time proved the total invalidity of the charge leveled at the communists of attempting a coup d'etat, and a year later the CPB again received the authorities' permission to operate legally.

One cannot help seeing that while the communists are being subjected to repressions, reactionary forces--especially those that actively opposed independence for Bangladesh and pursued a policy of terror against the Bangladesh patriots during the liberation struggle in 1971--are increasingly stepping up their activity in the country. The Muslim league, the (Dzhamaat-i Islami) and other religious community groupings have considerably strengthened their positions thanks to the anticommunist wave whipped up in Bangladesh. Making extensive use of demagoguery, slander and deception as their main weapons, these reactionary forces are spearheading their activity against leftwing and democratic forces, especially the communists--the most steadfast and resolute defenders of the working people's interests.

According to reports from Dacca, the campaign for the release of M. Farhad, general secretary of the CPB Central Committee, and the other arrested communists is expanding. Nine different political parties in the country have protested at these unjustified arrests and have demanded that the persecution of communists be ended. This shows that the Bangladesh communists are not alone in their just struggle for a better future for their people.

ILINSKIY CONTRASTS ATTITUDES ON AID FOR KAMPUCHEA

ID291317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[M. Ilinskiy article: "Kampuchea's Friends and Enemies"]

[Text] The enemies of the people of Kampuchea, Socialist Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) continue to commit various subversive acts and provocations and exacerbate tension. Their aim is to do their utmost to prevent the normalization of life and reconstruction work and to hinder the strengthening of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity among Indochina's patriots.

It is common knowledge that in concert with the Maoists imperialist circles devised a notorious system for blackading the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK]. They forced through various political resolutions and took emergency measures to breathe new life into the murderous Pol Pot regime and to this day are churning out unbridled anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean propaganda. The political point of these acts is clear: to create an atmosphere of mistrust of Kampuchea and to put pressure on Vietnam and the LPDR.

Another act is in preparation to develop these operations. A "Conference on Questions of Giving Humanitarian Aid and Assistance to the Kampuchean People" is being convened in Geneva. You might think that the conference title sounds perfectly respectable. The aim itself would deserve every encouragement if, for example, it were planned to hold a serious discussion about really helping the Kampuchean people, but here an ulterior motive is revealed.

What we are talking about is, it turns out, not a measure prompted by humanitarian principles but one inspired by imperialist circles and Beijing. To all appearances the "idea" to convene a conference was put forward by a number of countries among which neither the United States nor the PRC figure. This "idea" was then backed at a recent session of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It then emerged that it is planned to discuss at the conference questions relating exclusively to the competence of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council--the Kampuchea people's sole legitimate and fully-accredited representative. Accordingly, the PRK Government itself will not be taking part in the conference.

This means that the conference is not competent and that convening it can only be described as open interference in an independent state's internal affairs and flouting of its sovereignty.

The peoples of the world know what ordeals the Kampucheans have suffered and the price they paid to achieve peace. For years the U.S. aggressors subjected the country to aerial bombings and inflicted enormous suffering on the Khmer people. After 17 April 1975 a grouping of political adventurists in the grip of ultra-chauvinist pro-Maoist ideas seized power in Phnon Penh. Nearly 4 years of rule by the bloody dictatorship turned into death for around 3 million Kampucheans.

Only after the victory of the revolution and the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime on 7 January 1979 could the people of Kampuchea breathe freely and start to return life to normal and to clear up the aftermath of imperialist aggression and pro-Maoist hell. The Khmer people face colossal difficulties. You would think that this would present all those who are moved by Kampuchea's pain and who cherish ideals of justice with broad opportunities to give Kampuchea humanitarian aid.

But at this most difficult time Kampuchea's enemies once again showed their true face. Under a variety of pretexts Beijing and imperialist circles tried to stop aid from being given to the PRK and hoped to put the lion's share of what had in any case been allocated by states and international organizations into the hands of Pol Pot's assassins. [paragraph continues]

Thus, as a result of the inflammatory activities of the United States and the PRC Kampucheans outside the country received dozens of times more funds (per capita) for aid than the population of the PRK.

Moreoever, a number of countries at the present time are tending to reduce their program of aid to People's Kampuchea or trying to redirect it to the remnants of Pol Pot's gangs and other antigovernment elements which have established bases in Thailand.

Numerous plans have appeared in the Western press for the creation of so-called "security zones" in the region of the Thai-Kampuchean border and for UN observers to be sent there. But putting the question in this way is not in the interests of normalizing the situation. Stopping all support for Pol Pot's renegades, not sending observers and creating artificial "zones," is what is needed to improve the atmosphere along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Aid for the PRK must be genuinely humanitarian and disinterested. The United States and China are trying to make it directly dependent on their political plans.

To counterbalance the subversive activities of the Kampuchean people's overt and covert enemies the PRK's true friends have shown and continue to show goodwill and solidarity and have come to the young republic's aid.

The Soviet Union has always advocated and continues to advocate giving humanitarian aid to Kampuchea and is an example of loyalty to its international duty. It has given and continues to give considerable and effective assistance to the PRK in the speediest reconstruction of the economy and the normalization of life for the population. In 1979-1980 the volume of free aid alone given by our country was around $220 million. In addition, $68 million has been allocated for the rebuilding of national economic installations and medical and educational institutions in the PRK. Soviet organizations have helped the PRK in the unloading of ships. A second expedition of Soviet dockers and technical experts is currently working in Kampuchean ports.

The Khmer people have also been giving a helping hand by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the LPDR and other socialist community countries. Aid received under various international programs is also of considerable importance. The PRK Government and local authorities are successfully cooperating with international organizations in supplying the population with food and medicine. Needless to say, broad opportunities have opened up to expand aid given to the population of Kampuchea. The channels for giving such aid exist and are operating. Goods are being delivered to the PRK by land, sea and air. There are also difficulties, of course. These are of an objective nature and are mainly connected with the aftermath of the U.S. aggression and the pro-Beijing regime's period in power. Communications were hit hard by the war and there is a shortage of means of transport and skilled manpower. But the country is now doing all in its power to overcome these difficulties.

Numerous international observers and representatives of UN agencies who have visited Kampuchea have repeatedly stressed that goods channeled through the PRK Government are being successfully and systematically distributed among the population. Thus the so-called conference to be convened in Geneva merely to please Washington and Beijing is scarcely likely to help the work of the international mechanism which already exists for giving aid to Kampuchea.

Kampuchea is a sovereign independent state which has undergone horrific ordeals. Giving aid to the PRK is a matter of honor and conscience for the peoples and states of the world. This aid must strengthen the Khmer people's sovereignty, not undermine it, as Beijing and Washington are contemplating. As for the Geneva conference, the PRK Foreign Ministry Statement of 9 May should be recalled. The ECOSOC resolution on convening the conference the statement stressed, "is an act of flagrant interference in the PRK's internal affairs and a violation of its sovereignty. In view of this the Kampuchean Government considers this resolution to be invalid and illegal."

DEMICHEV-LED DELGATION LEAVES SOFIA FOR MOSCOW

LD281520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture of the USSR, left Sofia for Moscow. It took part in the work of the meeting of ministers of culture of the socialist countries.

DEPUTY PREMIER KISELEV MEETS HUNGARIAN LABOR MINISTER

LD281051 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 5

[TASS report "Minister Received"]

[Text] T.Ya. Kiselev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received F. Trethon, Hungarian minister of labor, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, on 22 May. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH GDR COUNTERPART NIER

LD281027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Consultations at USSR Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Routine consultations between USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.N. Zemskov and GDR Deputy Foreign Minister K. Nier were held 12-14 May in Moscow. A number of questions of mutual interest were discussed.

The consultations were held in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

YUGOSLAV BODY URGES OPTIMUM PREPARATIONS FOR MADRID MEETING

LD280921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 5

[TASS report: "A Positive Impetus"]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May--The Madrid meeting will create an opportunity to give a new, positive impetus to the process of European Cooperation and Security, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly Federal Chamber noted at a session.

All the participating countries must exert efforts to ensure that the Madrid meeting is as well prepared as possible and that the conditions are created for constructive and successful work by the meeting.

Yugoslavia has an interest in ensuring that the Madrid meeting should devote special attention to such questions as the implementation of the principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference and the military aspects of European security. Yugoslavia attaches great significance to the disarmament process in Europe, the committee stated.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV INFORMATION AGREEMENT--An agreement on the opening and functioning of publicity and information bureaus was signed in Moscow today between the governments of the USSR and the SFRY. The document was signed by Nikitin, chief of main foreign tourist administration, and Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR. [Text] [Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 29 May 80 LD]

GROMYKO MEETS SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARRIVAL

LD291414 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--The Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten arrived in Moscow on an official visit today at the Soviet Government's invitation.

At the airport he was welcomed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

The welcoming party included the Swedish Ambassador in the USSR Carl de Geer.

GREAT BRITAIN INTRODUCES SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

LD291637 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] London, May 29, TASS--It has been officially announced here that Britain's decision to introduce economic "sanctions" against Iran enters into force at midnight tonight. From now on British companies are forbidden to conclude any contracts whatsoever with the Iranian side.

The other European member-countries of the "Nine" have already introduced economic "sanctions" against Iran that are retroactive from November 4, 1979, the day the American hostages were seized in Tehran.

KOSYGIN CONGRATULATES GREECE'S RALLIS ON APPOINTMENT

LD291017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 80 p 2

[TASS report: "On His Appointment"]

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Yeoryios Rallis a telegram of congratulations on his appointment as prime minister of Greece.

In his reply telegram Yeoryios Rallis thanked A.N. Kosygin for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that the friendly relations and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries will strengthen and develop in the interests of the Soviet and Greek peoples and of consolidating peace and international security.

TIKHONOV, LAMBSDORF BEGIN ECONOMIC TALKS IN BONN

LD291140 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Bonn, May 29, TASS--The ninth session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened in Bonn today.

The delegation from the Soviet Union is led by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany is headed by Federal Minister of Economies Otto Lambsdorf.

FRG WOULD SUFFER 'MUCH MORE' THAN USSR FROM ECONOMIC COLD WAR

ID220951 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No. 19, Signed to Press 8 May 80 pp 14-15

[Article by N. Portugalov under the rubric "The World Through a Publicist's Eyes": "Will the Brontosaurus Rise Again"]

[Text] For over a month the Paris headquarters of the NATO Coordinating Committee to Control Exports of Strategic Products to the Socialist Countries (COCOM) has been studying the new and expanded list of "high-technology articles" submitted by the United States. The United States wants to substantially limit or--in most cases--ban altogether exports of these articles to the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. In answer to correspondents' questions on the results of the study, representatives of COCOM--a body which brings together all the NATO countries (except Iceland) and Japan--say "everything is taking its course." I would doubt that: the adoption of the new American proposals would mean in practice paralysis of European NATO countries' Eastern trade with all the severe consequences that entails, primarily for the countries themselves.

Full observance even of the existing "bans imposed by COCOM"--that product of the cold war (date of birth: 1950)--would alone be incompatible with the mutually advantageous cooperation between countries with different social systems which has become an important element of the international division of labor during the years of detente.

These bans have never been fully observed, and during the detente period evasion of the majority of them (excluding combat equipment which, obviously, the European socialist countries do not acquire from the West) has become a fairly straightforward formality for the European NATO countries. Taking advantage of the differences envisaged by the COCOM Charter between an "absolute ban" and the fixing of quotas [kontingentirovaniye], and also the possibility of obtaining without particular difficulty export licenses for particular products "as an exception," the states involved in this body have come to regard COCOM in the last 10 years like the skeleton of a brontosaurus exhibited in a museum. Incidentally, the Americans have also neglected their very own bans whenever they have thought it necessary.

Thus, the present American administration's attempts to "resurrect the brontosaurus" and impose a kind of caricature of the Napoleonic "continental blockade" on the Soviet Union will scarcely succeed, especially since decisions are taken in COCOM on the basis of unanimity and consensus. Nevertheless, the U.S. "expanded lists" of banned exports to the socialist countries are by no means a mere demonstration: the Americans make no secret of their intention to force them on their NATO allies on an individual basis, so to speak, the first target being the FRG, which is the Soviet Union's and the socialist countries' leading West European economic partner.

Bonn's official position vis-a-vis these American demands can be encapsulated in a formula reminiscent of squaring the circle: "Do not undermine American economic boycott measures against the Soviet Union while, at the same time, observing economic agreements concluded with it." (Remember, in this connection, that the long-term economic agreements signed by the two countries in 1978 envisages all-round promotion of their economic cooperation.)

Political commentators believe that the United States will steadily increase pressure on the FRG, insisting that it curtail its economic ties with the European socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. There is some sense, therefore, in dwelling on the dangers which satisfaction of the American demands formulated in the "new lists" submitted by the United States for examination by COCOM would pose for the West German economy. It is no exaggeration to say that to the West German national economy they would be like an earthquake, which would inevitably have negative social and political consequences.

The Americans and their friends in Bonn keep saying that in both absolute and percentage terms Eastern trade represents only a small proportion of FRG foreign trade (the overall volume of FRG foreign trade with all the socialist countries reached around DM40 billion in 1979, which is approximately 7 percent of the country's total foreign trade turnover); therefore, they say, the export-oriented West German economy would not find it difficult, while meeting "American wishes," to plug this "comparatively small gap" in other foreign markets, especially as Washington has no objection to the development of FRG trade with, for example, China.

The opponents of this view--and they are a majority in the FRG political and economic circles--object that a sharp cut in trade with the Soviet Union will lead to a considerable increase in unemployment, since around 500,000 people in West German industry are engaged in meeting Soviet orders alone. With a constant figure of around 1 million unemployed, this would have serious social repercussions in the FRG. As for trade with China, the prospect of compensating in its markets for the loss resulting from the curtailment of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other European socialist countries is totally unrealistic. Beijing's foreign currency reserves and export potential are extremely limited and, moreover, its foreign trade has a predominantly military and military-technological orientation.

These arguments are pretty persuasive. But by no means do they fully reflect the potential fatal consequence for the FRG of the American demands. In the first place, although eastern trade accounts for only 7 percent of West German foreign trade turnover, in some classic FRG export sectors--such as machine tool building, heavy machine building and, more generally, the production of capital equipment--this figure rises to 15-20 percent, with Soviet orders accounting for most of it.

The U.S. "new lists" submitted to COCOM contain a ban on the supply of all types of electronic equipment, including electronically controlled machine tools. Furthermore, the American administration is demanding that each Soviet-West German deal be limited to $100 million (as an illustration, Krupp's and Mannesmann's recent deals for the supply of equipment for, respectively, steel foundries and large-diameter pipes to the Soviet Union exceed this "limit" 3 or 4 times over). Consequently, fulfillment of the American "recommendations" would cause spasms in the machine tool-building industry and in a number of other West German economic sectors working chiefly on exports.

But that is not all: the economic partnership between the Soviet Union and the FRG is a mutually advantageous undertaking. For West Germany, abandonment of the partnership would mean not only the loss of an extensive and most promising foreign market, in which the positions it has lost would inevitably be snapped up by its European or Asian competitors; it would also have to relinquish imports from the Soviet Union of many types of very important energy and other raw materials whose value to the West Germany economy far exceeds their nominal monetary and trade value. In fact, the FRG obtains from the Soviet Union a substantial quantity of titanium, molybdenum and palladium.

It is quite obvious that in the present situation West Germany, having relinquished the aforementioned quantities of energy and other raw materials, would scarcely be able to find on the world market importers [as published] capable of filling this breach, not to mention the fact that, according to the "golden rule" of the FRG economy, exports [as published] of raw materials must be "diversified," that is, obtained from different sources. You must not put all your eggs in one basket.

The obvious conclusion is that, although the curtailment of economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG would be a disadvantage to both sides, West Germany would suffer much more, if only because the Soviet Union does not depend on raw material imports and can produce itself or buy from other developed Western countries the FRG-supplied industrial products it needs.

So far I have talked only of the economic and social problems the FRG would suffer as a result of renouncing the achievements of detente in the sphere of partnership between countries with different social systems. Its foreign policy horizons, however, would look even more gloomy.

At the present moment everything is in fact taking its course in economic cooperation between our countries; the West German partners are meeting their obligations and, despite the exacerbation of tension provoked by the United States and NATO, the Soviet Union has not stopped supplying the FRG with very important raw materials which, according to COCOM rules, are clearly strategic. As far as we are concerned, partnership with the FRG is a long-term aim, irrespective of fluctuations in the political situation. If, however, the FRG were to violate treaty obligations it has assumed--during the period, moreover, of the elaboration of the Soviet 5-year plan--this would mean serious and, obviously, irrevocable consequences for it. Do as you would be done by. A hiccup in the development of the FRG's economic ties with the socialist east would also considerably inhibit the process of the further normalization of its relations both with the Soviet Union and with Poland, the GDR, and other European socialist countries--a process to which, by all appearances, Bonn attaches paramount significance. It is to be hoped that the people on the Rhine are well aware of this.

The United States is currently pressing for "Atlantic solidarity." Well, solidarity is inherent in any military-political grouping. But is it not time that the European NATO countries reminded the Americans that this solidarity is not a one-way street and that as leader of NATO the United States considered, if only for the sake of solidarity, the vitally important interests of its allies?

PORTUGALOV WARNS OF DANGERS IN FRG QUEST FOR NUCLEAR STATUS

LD291223 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 80 p 14

[Nikolay Portugalov article: "The Lion's Share"]

[Excerpt] Our West German opponents reproach us for the fact that we apparently attach the revanchist and militarist label to them whenever some part of FRG policy does not suit us--like, for example, the recent "solidarity between Bonn and Washington during the crisis connected with the Afghan events."

In L.I. Brezhnev's words, if there had been no Afghanistan certain U.S. and NATO circles would have found another pretext to exacerbate the world situation. As for West German militarist circles, the events in Afghanistan, which in no way affect the FRG's national interests, were the grounds they wanted in order to request the implementation of their plans which have been naturing since the mid-seventies. FRG militarists have been displaying a fair capacity for mimicry conforming to the circumstances of detente and have replaced the slogan of "Brusing Aside the Soviet Union" for the doctrine of "insuring regional equilibrium within the framework of the existing global parity."

West Germany's politicians, military and publicists are now saying with one voice that, for them, solidarity with the United States is a vital necessity, particularly in a period of crises, since only the Americans are capable of guaranteeing the FRG's security. Besides, Bonn is only acting within the NATO framework and is simply fulfilling that organization's collective decisions. Everything looks right and proper. But a closer examination of Bonn's military contribution to "Atlantic solidarity" reveals that the FRG is pursuing its own goals aimed primarily at military predominance in West Europe. So the "labels" here are not without reason.

The West German leaders, supporting increasingly actively the Carter administration's plans aimed at changing the world correlation of forces in favor of the West, have advanced the thesis, favorably received in Washington, of the so-called "distribution of labor" within NATO. Bonn is thereby taking on itself the lion's share of the West's new military efforts in Europe. FRG Defense Minister Apel said recently that the FRG is prepared to adopt "supplementary military tasks in Europe if one or two of its NATO partners accept obligations outside the alliance's zone of responsibility." In practice this amounts precisely to the FRG's claims to military predominance in West Europe. The 500,000-strong Bundeswehr (plus millions of trained reservists) has long been the strongest West European army and forms the nucleus of NATO's land forces. In conventional weapons it has far outstripped all its European bloc partners. Moreover, for most of its European allies the FRG has become the main supplier of many aspects of military technology, especially tanks. In those instances in which the [post] Paris [treaty] bans have not been lifted, they are being unceremoniously sidestepped, frequently via cooperation with other West European countries, France especially, in arms production. The Bundeswehr is the backbone of the NATO forces in the alliance's "central sector": the allied units, American included, on the FRG's territory clearly play an auxiliary role in the military respect--there can no longer be any question of their primarily supplementary functions of control over West Germany's combat potential.

But to Bonn all this seems insufficient. It seems that the "supplementary military tasks" about which Minister Apel has spoken envisage FRG military measures on the alliance's flanks adjacent to Soviet borders. Bundeswehr units already participate regularly in maneuvers in Norway within the NATO mobile group, which fact can surely be given the same status as a limited Bundeswehr military presence. By all accounts, West German plans in Turkey go even further. It is openly said in Bonn that the recently decreed 3-percent increase in the military budget of the FRG (whose overall appropriations for military expenditure according to so-called "NATO criteria" have exceeded DM60 billion this year and surpassed the military budgets of such nuclear powers as Britain and France) will go in large measure in military aid to Turkey. In the spirit of the traditions of the Second and Third Reichs, the FRG intends taking responsibility for that country's military preparations, facing both the Soviet Union's southern flank and the borders of the Near East region.

However, the West German leaders try to diminish the significance of their measures by depicting them simply as a "feasible contribution to Atlantic solidarity." They appear as a sort of scheme for the spreading of the FRG's military influence throughout NATO's European sphere in the eighties. The Bundeswehr is the master of the situation in continental West Europe: with Turkey and Norway as flank supports, with Denmark as an appendage and an unsinkable aircraft carrier, with the hinterland of the Benelux countries, and with the equal partner of the French Army, which it significantly exceeds in the realm of conventional weapons. It is not difficult to suppose that the outcome will be the repeal of the last "capital" limitation of the Paris agreements which forbid the FRG from having armed forces of more than 500,000 men. West Europe's military balance would prove then to have been abruptly upset in Bonn's favor. If the United States, with its hegemonist plans, can still set up such a "prime ally", then such a prospect cannot but cause alarm among the FRG's neighbors in the East and West.

But, as it turns out, this is not all: Political observers regarded FRG Defense Minister Apel's recent trip to Japan, Australia and New Zealand as the first indication of the establishing of military contacts far beyond NATO's borders, within which the Bundeswehr is bound by West German law to remain. The experts accompanying the minister made no particular secret of the fact that they are prepared to supply the latest arms to Asian countries. In that event, what will remain of Bonn's pledge not to sell military technology outside of the "NATO sphere" particularly in the globe's trouble spots? It is no accident that there is increasing talk on the Rhone about the fact that the easiest way of overcoming economic bottlenecks in a worsening export situation is to lift the existing restrictions on the sale of West German arms to all those who would like to obtain them. The FRG's increasingly strong military-industrial complex if beginning to dictate its own "laws of life" leading to the militarization of the country's entire economy. As has already happened in the past....

However, the matter is not limited simply to military-political visits to the "antipodes" and to the very real plans for supplying FRG weapons to a distant region of the world. At the end of April a detachment of modern Bundeswehr ships, comprising two missile destroyers and two transport ships, set course for the Indian Ocean. [paragraph continues]

What a lack of political instinct it must take to show the navy's flag at this particular time in a Persian Gulf which has been transformed by the U.S. administration into a powder keg! Yet Bonn, with--according to the German expression--"blue-eyed" innocence, continues to assure people that there can be no question of FRG's Armed Forces going beyond the confines of the NATO sphere, that the detachment of Bundesmarine warships has gone on a training exercise or a courtesy visit....This convinces no one. The first signs of the FRG's entrance into the world arena as a major military power are in evidence.

But--it is objected in Bonn--the FRG is not a power with nuclear status and indeed could not acquire this status if it wanted to. The Bundeswehr only possesses the delivery vehciles, the warheads deployed on the FRG's territory are in American hands. Thus the European NATO countries, including the two nuclear powers, have nothing to fear from Bonn's claims to military hegemony on the continent. Is that so?

It is well known that the FRG played a determining role in the formulation and adoption of NATO's Brussels decisions on the deployment in West Europe of the latest U.S. medium-range missiles. It is planned to deploy a considerable part of these weapons which are capable of striking targets on Soviet territory--108 Pershing-II missiles and about 100 cruise missiles--on West German soil. The FRG's military industry is counting on getting access to the technology of their production (more precisely, to the few elements of this technology which it cannot yet produce for itself).

The left-liberal coalition, in seeking the adoption of this decision, referred to the need "to liquidate the regional inequality which has allegedly arisen within the framework of global parity" as a result of the equipping of the Soviet Armed Forces with new medium-range missiles, the so-called SS-20. But "regional inequality" within the framework of a global balance is merely a pseudoargument to justify the violation of parity.

The essence of the matter is that the FRG is laying claim to its own nuclear missile equality with the Soviet Union, independently of the American "deterrent." The fact that the decision on the employment of the continental-strategic weaponry is taken by the U.S. President is no obstacle to these plans.

After acquiring a more sophisticated continental-stratetic weapon than either Britain or France possesses, the FRG, according to the calculations of West German militarist circles, would attain a special nuclear status and would be able to propose "nuclear marriage" to France. It is not by chance that certain immature plans for "independent European forces" which are appearing in the French press are arousing a burning interest among West German strategists.

But surely this is a senseless venture, some West European observers may say. On what can the FRG rely in such a situation in the event of a conflict, considering the new U.S. "limited nuclear war" doctrine which envisages first use of nuclear weapons in Europe without the engagement of the U.S. strategic potential. Well, as history shows, the tactically pedantic German militarists for the most part always have been disposed toward adventurism in their strategy. There is nothing to say about the bosses of the FRG's military-industrial complex who, according to the German expression, cannot see beyond their own gilded noses. However, even this "antilogic" has its own consistency: By supporting the American hegemonist policy which aims at achieving global supremacy and the encirclement of the Soviet Union, certain circles in the FRG are calculating their own chances of getting into a situation whereby they would be able to act independently, playing one great power against the other.

Bundeswehr generals have been composing similar "scenarios" since as far back as the fifties. But then they had no material base. Now it is strengthening from year to year. The West German military-industrial complex' influence too is growing both in the FRG itself and throughout NATO's "European sphere." And by an irony of fate, the Social Democrats in power in Bonn, while not missing the chance to remind people of their antiwar traditions, are objectively promoting the dangerous intensification of latent militarist tendencies in the FRG. The left-liberal coalition covers itself, figleaf-fashion, with the NATO Brussels proposal on negotiations on medium-range weapons within the SALT framework, knowing perfectly well that this proposal is unacceptable to the Soviet Union, which does not have similar weapons on the American Continent, since this puts the Soviet Union in an unequal position and threatens to undermine the global balance of forces.

There are increasing signs that now, 35 years after the rout of Hitlerite Germany, a reviving and intensifying West German militarism sees its most immediate task as the achievement of military predominance in NATO's European sphere as a springboard for further expansion. It is in West Europe's interests to avert such a dangerous development.

Bonn Spokesman's Remarks Hit

LD291307 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 May 80 p 9

[Article by "LG International Life Department" under the rubric "Pursuing the Theme": "Response to Violent Reaction"]

[Text] Nikolay Portugalov's article "The Lion's Share," published in the last issue of our newspaper, elicited an appreciable response in the FRG: A short account of it was broadcast on both the main West German television channels and via DPA, and newspapers also reacted to it. In general, this is natural, taking into account the topicality of the theme in question, especially during the 35th anniversary of the end of the war.

However, the violent reaction to this article in West German Government circles looks rather unusual. At a press conference in Bonn Mr Boelling, the official FRG Government spokesman, stated that the Federal Government rejected the article's accusations that the FRG harbors "great-power ambitions." The government spokesman went on to describe the article as a "meaningless polemic" and a "crude caricature of FRG policy," laying particular emphasis on the fact that our article is "signed."

The fact that the Federal Government deemed it necessary to react so angrily to an article featured in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA--an unofficial organ reflecting the spectrum of Soviet public opinion--is noteworthy in itself. You cannot help recalling the proverb: "Jupiter, you are growing angry--you are wrong!"

Wrong both in content and in form, those who are taking it upon themselves to speak of the harm of polemics are representatives of a side that not only talks a lot of nonsense about the Soviet Union in innumerable items in the mass media that are not merely critical but clearly hostile and often offensive in tone, but also does the same thing at state level. You only have to look at the unending remarks of certain prominent West German politicians, experts and military men. There is neither the time nor the paper to react to that torrent of slander and misinformation.

As for the fact that the article was "signed," as is customary in journalism the signature of an author, a political commentator familiar with the problem, means precisely that he is expressing his own viewpoint, reflecting in this case the Soviet public concern at certain latent trends in FRG policy. And our newspaper shares that concern. So much for the form. Now for the content: One gains the impression that Mr Boelling has seen only a short account of the article, since he does not mention any of the indisputable and by no means "caricatured" facts cited in it. The article spoke not of the "FRG's great-power ambitions" (it did not contain that term, or other "strong language") but of the growth of militarist trends on the Rhine and the desire of certain FRG circles, and the country's military-industrial complex in particular, to exploit the aggravated international situation provoked by the present American administration in order to further build up the FRG's combat potential--which would ensure that the country had military predominance in NATO's "European sphere." It spoke of the influence these circles have lately been exerting on FRG policy. The article also mentioned the "first signs of the FRG emerging in the world arena as a major military power."

These trends are causing concern not only to us but also among broad strata of the West European public, as many items in the press of various countries, including the FRG's Western neighbors, testify. This concern, we repeat, is prompted by the incontrovertible real facts that were cited.

Surely it is true that the FRG played an active role in the elaboration and adoption of NATO's decisions to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe? Surely the FRG--within the context of the "Atlantic division of labor"--is indeed assuming the "lion's share" of the buildup of NATO military efforts on the continent? Surely the FRG is indeed taking its first steps as a military power outside the NATO sphere, which it has promised not to leave? There is plenty of confirmation of all that in the West German press itself.

Finally, here is one more detail: In one of his answers to journalists' questions regarding our article the Federal Government spokesman hinted that the article could if you liked, be interpreted as a loss of interest by the Soviet Union in the detente policy and in the constructive development of relations with the FRG. Given that kind of "like", it is possible to do anything--present white as black and portray the Soviet proposals and initiatives aimed at achieving consensus and trust as actions of the opposite kind. But that does not mean that facts cease being facts. Incidentally, even the Soveit public concern at certain trends in West German policy stems largely from a wish to keep the FRG as our partner in detente, in whose making the left-liberal coalition played an appreciable role in the seventies. Everything in FRG policy that contributes to that evokes sympathy and satisfaction among our public, and everything that impedes it--from the so-called nuclear upgrading plan to the boycott of the Moscow Olympics--causes concern and condemnation. And we will say so. Don't take it amiss!

West German politicians and journalists have often stressed that it is particularly important to know one another's viewpoint during periods of international strain. We agree entirely.

IZVESTIYA SCORES ANTI-SOVIET DENG XIAOPING INTERVIEW IN FRG

LD281039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants dispatch: "Not For the Love of It..."]

[Text] Bonn--The interview with Deng Xiaoping made a surprise appearance on a West German television program. It was run out of turn, as a perishable commodity. In view of what kind of merits? Just one--bitter anti-Sovietism.

Deng entirely vindicated the hopes of the instigators of the propaganda subversion directed against the Soviet Union and the interests of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples. He slandered the policy of our country and Democratic Afghanistan, made generous overtures to the West--suggesting the "coordination" of an anti-Soviet course--and gave an assurance that Beijing would not normalize relations with the Soviet Union. The creators of the program rubbed their hands in satisfaction, noting to themselves that Deng said not a word about American imperialism's adventures or the new spiral of the arms race initiated by Washington and that he clearly sided with the Carter administration and, in unison with extreme reaction, called for a boycott of the summer Olympics. He ended by accusing the Soviet Union of wanting to..."seize all Asia."

Why was it necessary to dredge up and screen all this grating anti-Soviet claptrap? After all, there are not all that many simpletons in the FRG who believe the Soviet threat myth. Clearly, some ulterior motive was behind this: The slander campaign against the Soviet Union over events in Afghanistan was petering out, so a booster shot was needed. And the Beijing figure eagerly offered his services.

SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF W. BERLIN DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD291353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of cultural workers of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] headed by H. Gundlach, member of the SEW board, was in the USSR 12 through 18 May. The members of the delegation were received in the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department and the Belorussian CP Central Committee, met with representatives of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, had talks in creative unions and visited a number of cultural institutes.

The West Berlin comrades placed a high assessment on the Soviet Union's achievements in the development of a multinational socialist culture, which plays a great role in the communist education of Soviet people.

The members of the delegation expressed complete support for the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at curbing the arms race, strengthening international security and consolidating universal peace.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW-MADRID AGREEMENT--An agreement on friendly links and cooperation has been concluded between Moscow and Madrid. This was one of the results of the trip to Spain's capital by a Moscow delegation headed by Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. The delegation was in Madrid at the invitation of the municipal council of the Spanish capital. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 23 May 80 LD]

CONTINUING COVERAGE OF PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD VISIT

Arrival Statement

LD291433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 1

[TASS report: "On Official Visit"]

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium, and PDRY prime minister, arrived in Moscow on 27 May on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

At Vnukovo Airport, decked with the flags of the PDRY and the USSR, 'A.N. Muhammad was greeted at the aircraft ramp by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister; and B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guest was also welcomed by K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.M . Pegov, CPSU Central Committee department chief; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, T.B. Guzhenko, and N.V. Talyzin; S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the armed forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; S.K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; K.N. Brutents, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief; A.G. Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; F.N. Fedotov, USSR ambassador to the PDRY; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department and other officials.

The welcoming party also included 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, the heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited to the USSR, South Yemeni students studying in the capital's VUZes, and representatives of Moscow's working people.

A guard of honor of representatives of the three branches of the USSR Armed Forces--the Ground Forces, Air Force and Navy--was drawn up on the runway.

L.I. Brezhnev and 'A.N. Muhammad inspected the line of the Soviet servicemen. The two countries' state anthems were played.

The meeting ceremony ended with the march-past by the guard of honor.

From the airport L.I. Brezhnev and 'A.N. Muhammad and the other Soviet and South Yemeni statesmen drove to the city by automobile accompanied by an honorary escort of motor cyclists. The streets and squares through which the cortege drove were decked with the state flags of the PDRY and the USSR and banners of greetings in Arabic and Russian.

At the airport 'A.N. Muhammad noted in his statement that he and those accompanying him were happy to visit the friendly Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers. [paragraph continues]

During the visit official friendly talks will take place with the Soviet friends on questions of the development and consolidation of relations of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union, on the situation in the Arab world and the present international situation. We assess highly, he said, the feelings of friendship and hospitality with which we have been greeted by the friendly Soviet people and their great party headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

The history of Soviet-Yemeni relations has provided a lot that is good for the benefit of, and in the interests of, our friendly peoples and in the interests of peace and stability throughout the world. The level of development of these relations is expressed by the treaty on friendship and cooperation concluded between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union.

Since our peoples chose the path of friendship, the path of joint struggle for national liberation and independent development, the path of struggle for peace, a large number of state, party and public delegations have been exchanged. In single formation, by our joint efforts we have waged a struggle against world imperialism, a struggle for peace. The years of friendship have erected the firm, unshakable edifice of relations between our two countries. The people of Democratic Yemen have feelings of the utmost gratitude for the selfless internationalist aid which the Soviet people have rendered and are continuing to render to them in the defense of national independence and the achievement of social progress. The cooperation between our parties, cooperation in the economic and technical sphere, cultural ties and the military sphere is a graphic embodiment of the relations of friendship between our peoples.

The guest voiced the conviction that the results of the visit would be positive, make a great contribution to the intensification and expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, write a new page in the history of relations between our peoples--a history of flourishing friendship--and would promote the intensification of the struggle of our people and the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for socioeconomic progress.

Speeches at Award Ceremony

LD291453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 80 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "Presentation of Soviet Award"]

[Text] On 27 May in the Kremlin L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to 'A.N. Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium, and prime minister of the PDRY.

Comrades V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev and other officials were present in the hall during the presentation of the award.

Present on the South Yemen side were the statesmen accompanying 'A.N. Muhammad.

Presenting the award, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said:

Dear comrades!

It gives me great pleasure today to present the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and PDRY prime minister.

By this award, Comrade Muhammad, our motherland is marking your great services in the struggle for the cause of national liberation, peace and social progress and in strengthening friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

The efforts of our South Yemen friends aimed at strengthening the gains of the national democratic revolution and ensuring the plan-governed building, under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party, of a new society free from man's exploitation of man are close and understandable to us. And we wholeheartedly wish you successes on this path.

We also share your desire--and for our part we will render every assistance here--to ensure that the fruitful cooperation between our countries continues to develop successfully on the firm basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the PDRY.

I wholeheartedly congratulate you, Comrade Muhammad, on the lofty award. I wish you good health and happiness and great new successes in your noble activity.

In his reply speech Comrade 'A.N. Muhammad said:

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Dear Soviet comrades!

During these happy minutes at this festive ceremony I am immeasurably glad to express deep thanks and gratitude to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for awarding me the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. In accepting this lofty award I should like to say wholeheartedly that this is an award to the Yemen Socialist Party and our government and people.

This event embodies the warm friendship of the Soviet and Yemeni peoples and symbolizes even broader prospects for the all-round development of relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Dear Soviet comrades!

For the peoples of the world there is nothing dearer than ties of friendship. Friendship means peace and calm. It eliminates the danger of war and aggression. Since we in Aden and Moscow chose the path of friendship, the distance between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples has shortened. Moreover, we have set a remarkable example in this field. Figuratively speaking, every Yemeni and Soviet person bears on his breast an award which symbolizes our friendship and our mutual desire to continue and strengthen it.

We in Democratic Yemen feel the fruits of this friendship with thanks and gratitude. It has been embodied in the Soviet people's internationalist support for our people in their struggle to preserve and strengthen national independence and achieve social progress. Our friendship has just, noble goals. It is friendship in the joint struggle against imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, which acts as the main opponent of friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

In what affects the just struggle of the Arab peoples and above all the struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO against Israeli occupation and in repelling the provocations of U.S. imperialism in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea aimed against the peoples of the Arab countries, Iran, Afghanistan, the region of the Horn of Africa, and also against socialist Cuba and as a whole against the struggle of the world's peoples for freedom and socialist progress, Soviet people and the Yemeni people always march in everything along the path of friendship, the path of struggle for the sake of the ideals proclaimed by the Great October Socialist Revolution which have become the banner of the era of man's progress.

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Dear Soviet Comrades!

Allow me once again to express my feelings of deep thanks and satisfaction in connection with the award to me of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. This gives me new strength to continue to follow resolutely and consistently the course of Soviet-Yemeni friendship, the course of struggle against the enemies of friendship and peace among the peoples.

In conclusion allow me to wish the friendly Soviet people further progress and prosperity, new successes in building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the great CPSU.

Long live Yemeni-Soviet Friendship!

Long live Arab-Soviet friendship!

Glory to the Great October Socialist Revolution!

The statesmen of the Soviet Union and the PDRY present at the presentation of the order warmly congratulated 'A.N. Muhammad on the lofty award.

Amity 'Inalienable Part' of Strategy

LD291325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 80 p 6

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "With the Support of Friends"]

[Excerpts] Aden, May--The South Yemen virgin lands are stern and cheerless, stony, scorched by the sun and compacted by the centuries. As throughout Arabia, there is extremely little precipitation. In times immemorial rivers flowed here, but now torrents of water run down from the mountains along their dried-up beds only once or at most twice in a season. But, if the flow could be checked and prevented from vanishing into the barren sands, it would be possible to obtain several harvests a year on irrigated land. A large detachment of specialists from the Soviet Union is working to resolve this task.

Today economic, scientific and technical ties between our countries are scaling new heights. In October 1979 the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen signed the friendship and cooperation treaty, which still further strengthened the foundations of bilateral relations. The fact that the republic became a member of CEMA as an observer was also an important event.

Favorable prospects for Soviet-South Yemen cooperation are also opening up for the future. All this will undoubtedly serve to further boost Democratic Yemen's economy, to deepen the social transformations and to activate cultural building.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], which accords with their mutual interests, helps the republic's progressive regime to resolve tasks of the national democratic revolution and confidently follow a course of socialist orientation. Dealing a rebuff to opponents of this course, the country pursues an independent anti-imperialist policy in the international arena.

"The relations of close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union are a concrete manifestation of the USSR's international solidarity with the Arab national liberation movement and its struggle against imperialism and reaction, for independence and social progress," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the PDRY, told PRAVDA's correspondent. "These relations have deepened particularly since the creation of the YSP, and our peoples' desire to raise them to a qualitatively new level was embodied in the conclusion of the friendship and cooperation treaty".

Guided by the will of the people, A.N. Muhammad emphasized, the YSP and the republic's government will continue strengthening bonds of friendship with the Soviet Union. We will never forget that the USSR's support enables us to develop the national economy, to train cadres and to strengthen the country's defense capability. Friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union have become an inalienable part of our revolutionary strategy, whose goal is the building of a socialist society in the future.

Lapin on Talks

LD291722 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, has completed his visit to the Soviet Union, during which he had talks with the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev. Our observer Valentin Lapin makes this comment:

The results of the visit unambiguously suggest that relations between the Soviet Union and South Yemen develop along an extending line. During the talks and meetings held, the leaders of both countries called for the further progress of bilateral cooperation, cooperation that rests on equal rights. Such progress had largely been made possible by the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded last autumn. As 'Ali Nasir Muhammad declared in Moscow, over the past 3 years the two countries have tangibly advanced their relations of friendship in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Leonid Brezhnev gave assurances that the Soviet Union will continue to side with the friendly people of South Yemen in their efforts to defend their revolutionary gains, natinenal independence and sovereignty.

When discussing international problems the two sides paid particular attention to the Middle East, where the situation has recently complicated considerably. The prime cause of the aggravation lies in American militarist policy. Washington is building up the network of military bases with a view to openly assert its military presence in the region. President Brezhnev reaffirmed the firm and principled Soviet stand concerning Middle East settlement. The only correct way of reaching it, he said, is the way of collective efforts by all the sides involved, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad paid tribute to the assistance the Soviet Union has been giving the Arabs in their struggle against Israeli aggression and the policy of separate deals.

Turning to the situation in Afghanistan, the leaders of the Soviet Union and South Yemen stressed the need for a political settlement that would guarantee the complete halt and no resumption of any outside interference in the affairs of the Afghan Government and people. Participants in the Moscow talks condemned military provocations against Iran and the political and economic pressure on that country from the United States. Leonid Brezhnev expounded the Soviet point of view that all disputes between countries should be settled by peaceful means, without blackmail or threats. Our policy, he declared, is honest and principled. The Soviet Union seeks no selfish objectives or advantages at the expense of others, either in the Middle East or southwest Asia, or any other part of the world.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad observed that the Soviet Union's policy accords with the interests of stability and international security. The summit talks in Moscow, which ended with the signing of documents for the development of economic and technical cooperation, not only show that relations between the Soviet Union and South Yemen are quite firm, they gave a new impetus to the fruitful cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Statement on Departure

LD291728 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 29 May 80

["'Ali Nasir Muhammad's Statement Before Departure From the USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--We are returning home filled with the feelings of immense friendship and profound satisfaction with the results of negotiations with Leonid Brezhnev. The results of these meetings have been met with great satisfaction by the progressive circles in our region, public of the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad stated here today before departure by air from the USSR. The secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stayed in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

"Our views expressed at the negotiations and meetings fully coincided with these of Soviet leaders. This holds true both with regard to Arab and international problems, as well as to bilateral relations between our parties, states and peoples", 'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed out. "We stressed the importance of the further development of these relations to make them even deeper and closely connected with our common struggle for attaining the goals of the Yemeni and Soviet peoples, in the name of strengthening peace, democracy and social progress."

"The results of our visit confirmed that the Soviet Union has been and remains loyal friend and reliable ally of Arab peoples, all peoples struggling for national liberation and social progress," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said. "Soviet leaders reaffirmed their support for and solidarity with the struggle of Arab peoples for preserving their national independence, against provocations and intrigues by the imperialists. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the Palestinian people in its struggle for self-determination and creation of an independent state of its own."

"The people of Democratic Yemen and other Arab peoples", the distinguished guest stressed, "are deeply thankful to the Soviet Union for its principled and honest stand. This is truth, and it is nothing but an expression of gratitude for the Soviet Union's unflagging solidarity and international support to the Arab peoples, for its constant aid to the people of the PDRY in protecting national independence and social progress of our country. This aid serves convincing evidence of proletarian solidarity and friendship between our parties, governments and peoples. There is no doubt that fruitful cooperation and durable relations between the USSR and the PDRY will further develop".

'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed confidence that the "Soviet-Yemeni summit meetings will be continued in the name of our common goals and revolutionary ideals".

Greetings From Aircraft

LD292206 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Moscow, 29 May, TASS--'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yugoslavia, on leaving the territory of the Soviet Union at the end of his visit, sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders from on board his aircraft.

"With great satisfaction, the telegram says "I would like to note the fruitful results of the talks with you, which undoubtedly will further help the cause of strengthening relations of friendship and solidarity, our joint fight against imperialism, for peace, freedom, social progress and socialism. I am confident that even the near future will confirm the depth of these relations, and that our friendship will become an example worthy of imitation."

DEMCHENKO SEES CAMP DAVID EFFORTS 'UP A BLIND ALLEY'

LD301025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 80 p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "On the Rocks"]

[Text] The deadline set by the Camp David accords between the United States, Egypt and Israel for resolving the question of so-called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinian Arabs living on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip expired 26 May.

Delegations from the three countries held discussions on this for nearly a year. But they failed to achieve any progress and judging from appearances, London's THE OBSERVER writes, there is no progress in sight. The whole "Camp David process"--which was Washington's brainchild--is up a blind alley. The reason for this is primarily the artificiality of the very approach to a solution of the highly complex Palestinian question without the participation of the chief party concerned--the Palestinians.

Virtually all the Arab states (except Egypt) and the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] resolutely rejected the Camp David conspiracy on the Near East. They assessed the "administrative autonomy" idea as an attempt to maintain the Israeli occupation under a new guise and boycotted the talks, which in the end were simply discontinued. [paragrah continues]

Although the U.S. President's prestige was used to revive them they failed to achieve anything. The fiasco of the White House policy in Near East affairs and in Iranian affairs has recently been thrown into particularly sharp relief.

In the resulting situation there has been an increase in mutual recriminations between Cairo and Tel Aviv and of conflicts within the Israeli Government. Israel's Minister of Defense E. Weizman has even resigned. Not for the first time the country's ruling circles have again committed a series of aggressive acts in order to put pressure on the Arabs: Several attacks have been launched against southern Lebanon; the latest plan for creating Jewish settlements on captured territory has been published and the Knesset has confirmed its decision to declare Jerusalem, including its Arab quarter, the country's capital. These acts have triggered a new wave of protest in both Arab and many other countries, highlighting still further the isolation of the participants in the Camp David deal in the international arena and the complete unreality of attempts to solve the Near East crisis, including the Palestinian question, by means of separate negotiations.

As the Warsaw Pact states' recent declaration points out, lasting peace could have been established in the Near East long ago. The way to do so is well known--by means of a comprehensive political settlement with the direct participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, on the basis of respect for the legitimate interests of all the states and peoples of the Near East.

IRANIAN STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON PARLIAMENT, HOSTAGES

ID291825 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 29, TASS--In connection with the opening of the first session of Iran's parliament, the organisation "Moslem Students--Followers of the Course of Imam" has issued a statement, pointing out that the deputies of parliament, who on the instruction of the leader of the country Ayatollah Khomeyni are to take the decision on the fate of the American hostages, ought to treat this question with utmost attention and vigilance, and not to yield to U.S. intrigues.

"The enemy, who made a barbarous armed attack on Iranian territory," the document stresses, "will be satisfied by nothing but full enslavement of our country, and therefore any decision on the fate of the hostages prompted by fear of American threats will mean our full capitulation and will bring us nothing but American rule." The students reaffirmed that the condition for the release of the American hostages should be only the extradition to Iran of the deposed shah, who fled from the country, and the property he plundered.

In the statement it is noted that the students will obey the parliament's decision.

BARKAUSKAS, SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ON VISIT TO SYRIA

Received by Al-Fahum

ID281035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 4

[Text] Damascus, 18 May TASS--The official visit to Syria of a Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues.

Today the delegation met with K. al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council [PNC]. He stressed the determination of the Arab Palestinian people to continue the struggle against the treacherous Camp David agreements and the plan for so-called "administrative autonomy" for the population of the Israeli-occupied Arab territories. The PNC chairman expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for their support for the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. K. al-Fahum gave a high appraisal of the results of the jubilee conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Visit Continuing

ID281037 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov report: "Path of Friendship"]

[Text] Damascus--The visit to Syria of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, continues. An interesting program has been prepared for the Soviet guests in Syria to familiarize themselves with the Syrian people's life and their successes in transforming their country. The delegation has already visited the cities of Al-Qunaytirah and Tartus.

The Syrian press is giving wide coverage to the visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, stressing that this visit is a new step in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Syria, and in strengthening the friendship between the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

IZVESTIYA Report on Visit

ID281103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] Damascus, 24 May--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was on an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic 16 through 23 May 1980 at the invitation of the Syrian People's Council (parliament). The delegation was received by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Soviet parliamentarians also had meetings with A. al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of the Ba'th Party; M. Hadid, chairman of the Syrian People's Council; A.R. al-Kasm, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and prime minister of Syria; A.H. Khaddam, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and minister of foreign affairs, and A.Q. Qaddurah, member of the Ba'th Party leadership and Syrian deputy prime minister for economic affairs. Talks were held with a delegation of the Syrian People's Council headed by M.A. Jamus, deputy chairman of the People's Council.

The Soviet guests visited the cities of Tartus, Al-Qunaytirah and Ath-Thawrah. They familiarized themselves with the Syrian people's achievements in diverse spheres of life, and with the work of the Syrian People's Council and the country's public organizations. Everywhere the delegation was given a warm welcome reflecting the feelings of sincere friendship and solidarity between the two countries' peoples.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere, the Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians informed each other about the activities of their supreme organs of state power, and about the very important measures being implemented in their countries in the sphere of socioeconomic and cultural building. They exchanged opinions on a wide range of questions of mutual interest. [paragraph continues]

In so doing, they confirmed their unity of views on all problems discussed, and their readiness to continue waging a joint struggle for peace throughout the world, people's security, relaxation of international tension and disarmament. The sides emphasized the strength of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Syria and the USSR. It was pointed out that the strengthening and development of ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Syrian People's Council promotes the further strengthening of friendship between the two countries.

The representatives of the Syrian People's Council noted the Soviet people's great successes in communist building. They highly evaluated the outstanding contribution of the CPSU and Soviet state to strengthening peace and international security. They expressed profound gratitude to the friendly Soviet people for the broad assistance and comprehensive support being given to the Syrian Arab Republic and to the just cause of the Arabs as a whole.

The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians decisively condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, concluded with active U.S. participation, as an action directed against the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the fundamental interests of all Arab countries and peoples. They point out that, under cover of that treaty, Israel is continuing to pursue a policy of expansion and aggression against neighboring Arab countries, and imperialist circles are trying to extend their military-political presence in the Near East.

The Soviet parliamentarians confirmed their immutable solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples against the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and their accomplices in the Near East, and for the achievement of just and lasting peace in this region. They highly evaluated the anti-imperialist course of Syria, which marches in the front ranks of the Arab national liberation movement, and Syria's determination to rebuff attempts to encroach upon the Syrian people's progressive gains.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation informed the leaders of the Syrian People's Council about the work of the conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee and the decisions adopted. The Syrian parliamentarians highly evaluated the results of the conference, including its participants' firm stand in support of the Arabs' just cause and the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, and in support of the liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

The sides confirmed the firm desire of the Soviet Union and Syria to struggle for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Near East on the basis of a full withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem, and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state. They expressed the conviction that the way to such a settlement can be opened only after the cessation of the anti-Arab policy of separate deals. The Soviet and Syrian parliamentarians resolutely condemned the policy of leading circles in the United States and certain other NATO countries of undermining the process of easing international tension, interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and encroaching upon their independence and sovereignty. They emphasized that the ballyhoo raised over the events in Iran and Afghanistan serves merely as a pretext to try to implement plans to strengthen the political and military-strategic positions of imperialist circles in the Near and Middle East, and to drive a wedge between the Arab and Muslim peoples and their true friends--the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed cordial gratitude for the warmth and hospitality shown the Soviet parliamentarians by the Syrian people's representatives. On 23 May the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left for home. It was seen off at Damascus airport by Mahmud Hadid, chairman of the Syrian People's Council, and other officials. The sendoff party included V.I. Yukhin, Soviet ambassador to Syria.

The delegation was met at the airport in Moscow by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; Z.V. Kiseleva, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, and other officials. The welcoming party included Jabr al-Kafri, Syrian ambassador to the USSR.

KOSYGIN GREETS NEW TUNISIAN PREMIER, RECEIVES REPLY

LD291019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 80 p 2

[Text] TASS--A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Mohamed Mzali a telegram of congratulations and best wishes on his appointment to the post of prime minister of Tunisia. I express the confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Tunisia will continue to develop successfully and strengthen to the good of both countries' peoples and in the interests of world peace and international security, the telegram says.

In his reply telegram, Mohamed Mzali expressed wholehearted thanks for the congratulations. I am taking advantage of this opportunity, the telegram points out, to tell you of my readiness to work to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation for the good of both our peoples and in the interests of strengthening security and peace throughout the world.

IMASEHV COMMENTS ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD291001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] The visit to Algeria by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission, has finished. Before returning home, S.N. Imashev shared his impressions of the trip with O. Knyazev, our correspondent in Algeria:

"The Soviet delegation was accorded a warm, cordial reception. The Algerian friends told us in detail about their country's achievements and the prospects for building a new life. We familiarized ourselves with the work experience of the Algerian National People's Assembly, its structure and the activity of its commissions. Meetings took place with deputies of the Algerian parliament, Wilaya (district) leaders, working people and students' representatives. Ties between the USSR and Algeria have long-standing traditions. They grew up in the years of the Algerian people's national liberation war and were widely developed after the proclamation of Algeria's independence. It would be difficult today to enumerate all the spheres in which fruitful Soviet-Algerian cooperation exists. Our Algerian friends speak with respect of the work of Soviet oilmen, water resources specialists, doctors and teachers. The whole republic knows of the major industrial enterprise--the (El Hadjar) metallurgical plant--constructed with the Soviet Union's assistance. In the course of meetings with Algerian friends, our unity of views on the international problems discussed was confirmed. Common interests and the common struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction--that is what forms the lasting basis for cooperation between the USSR and Algeria in the world arena. In conclusion I would like to note," S.N. Imashev said, "that the talks and meetings which the delegation had in Algeria and the reception it was accorded will help to further strengthen friendly ties between our countries' parliaments."

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES AFRICAN PEOPLES ON LIBERATION DAY

LD291521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 1

[Text] I warmly congratulate the governments and peoples of the African states on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Government of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people and on my behalf on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day. The present year was marked by the outstanding success of the national liberation movement of the African peoples. As a result of the selfless struggle of the patriotic Zimbabwean forces against colonial and racist oppression, the people of that country achieved their independence. A new state, the Republic of Zimbabwe, appeared on the map. A big step was made toward the final liberation of Africa from the fetters of racism and colonialism.

The Soviet people are convinced that the just cause of the liberation of Namibia, whose people are courageously fighting for freedom and independence under the guidance of its recognized vanguard, SWAPO, [South West African People's Organization] will also triumph. The most shameful phenomenon of our era, apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, will also be stopped without fail. The historic declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples which was adopted by the United Nations in 1960 at the incentive of the Soviet Union must be fully implemented without any exceptions. Such is the call of our times.

Consistently implementing the behests of the great Lenin, the Soviet state will continue to support the liberation, anticolonial and antiracist struggle of the African peoples.

The independent African countries are having to solve tasks of liquidating the colonial inheritace in all spheres of life while fighting hard against imperialism. Imperialism is doing its utmost to halt the advance of the African peoples toward progress and prosperity and to fetter them with the chains of neocolonialism. The imperialist monopolies are continuing to plunder Africa's natural riches and are hampering the placing of international economic ties on a democratic and just footing.

The Soviet Union was and remains on the side of the African states' struggle against the forces of imperialism and reaction. The Soviet Union solidarizes with the activities of the Organization of African Unity which are directed at developing good-neighborly relations on the African Continent and at solving by peaceful means any conflicts and disputes whose roots reach back into the colonial past. We are for the unity of the independent African countries, for friendship and cooperation among them in the interests of their peoples and in the interests of the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The times, when Africa was just an object of exploitation and competition for the colonial powers are passing. Its voice for the defense of peace, freedom and the independence of peoples, may be heard loudly now, when current problems of international life are being solved. This is particularly important now when the international situation has been seriously aggravated and when tension is again being stepped up. There are those politicians who are trying to arrogate to themselves the right to declare certain areas of the world to be zones of "vital interest" for their countries, who resort to crude blackmail and who are threatening to use military force, on occasion seeking to put these threats into practice.

The attempts of imperialism to create new military bases on African territory and to involve the African countries in their dangerous adventures, with the intention of distracting them from solving the truly important problems which concern their people's basic interests, represent a direct challenge to Africa. The Soviet Union highly values the role played by the independent African countries in the struggle for stable peace on our planet and for international security.

The present situation demands that all peace-loving states, both large and small, make even greater efforts in order to wreck the intrigues of the opponents of detente and to prevent the imperialists from interfering in the affairs of other states.

I wish the African peoples success in the struggle for the final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid and for peace, freedom and social progress.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Editorial Hails Independence Struggle

LD301043 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 80 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Total Liquidation of Colonialism"]

[Text] African Liberation Day--The OAU's birthday--has firmly entered the calendar of international dates widely celebrated throughout the world. The political emancipation of the "dark continent," which remained a colonial "prison of peoples" until the middle of our century, and the appearance of dozens of independent states on the map of Africa constitute one of the most important results of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle developed by the peoples. These historic successes are directly linked with the constant and effective support given to the national liberation forces by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all detachments of the international revolutionary movement.

"The time when Africa was just an object of the colonial powers' exploitation and rivalry are receding into the past," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message points out. "Now its voice in defense of peace and the peoples' freedom and independence resounds loudly when resolving urgent problems of international life.... The Soviet Union values highly the role of independent African countries in the struggle for lasting peace in the world and for international security."

Whenever African Liberation Day is celebrated, the peoples of the world proudly note the new successes and achievements in Africa's development. Only a few weeks ago the independence of the 50th state of free Africa--the Republic of Zimbabwe--was proclaimed. For many years its people waged a courageous armed struggle for independence and to liquidate the racist regime which existed there. The birth of the new state is a great victory for Zimbabwe's patriots and a success for international solidarity with a people who have asserted their right to independence.

The victory in Zimbabwe brings nearer the day of the total collapse of the last bulwarks of colonialism and racism on the continent. During these same days a week of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa is being celebrated, and appeals for more extensive aid to the patriots are being heard throughout the world. The struggle for the noble aims formulated 20 years ago at the 15th UN General Assembly session in the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, which was adopted on the Soviet Union's initiative, is close to its triumphant conclusion.

The attainment of political independence by African peoples has enabled them to embark on the creation of a national economy, the liquidation of poverty and illiteracy and the upsurge of culture. These problems occupy an increasingly important place in the life of African countries and peoples. For, despite the attainment of political independence, the economic position of many countries remains grave.

The sphere of economic exploitation of African peoples is growing narrower yearly, but transnational companies are still extorting big profits from them and carrying off various raw materials. The "scissors" of prices for raw materials and finished products, the dominance of foreign capital, the diktat of monopolies, the cataclysms in world markets--these and other factors have a negative influence on the economies of many African countries.

African states and the OAU are making earnest efforts to overcome economic difficulties and ensure stable national economic growth. A detailed continent-wide development program was discussed and adopted in April of this year at the first economic assembly of heads of state and government of OAU countries in Lagos. The "Lagos action plan" provides, above all, for the strengthening of inter-African and regional cooperation. Specific plans have been drawn up for the intensification of agriculture, the construction of a transport network, a sharp increase in intra-African commodity turnover and joint measures in many economic spheres. The OAU countries' concerted action programs would make it possible to reduce the flow of profits into the safes of banks and monopolies and to open up new possibilities for the comprehensive and rational utilization of local resources.

These goals can be achieved only through consistent struggle against neocolonialism and the dominance of foreign capital, by developing equitable international cooperation and seeking to implement the principles of the new economic order in the world arena. African countries with progressive regimes oriented toward socialism are making particularly great efforts in this direction.

The most pressing, fundamental interests of the continent's 450 million inhabitants are inseparable from the interests of peace and creation. However, there are still many "hot spots" in Africa, and internecine strife and armed conflicts arise, causing tremendous harm. These conflicts are almost always provoked by imperialist circles and racists or arise out of the intertribal strife which still exists in certain countries. The attempts by imperialist powers to drag African countries into military blocs and to create their own bases on these countries' territory are particularly dangerous in nature. Pentagon generals are now exerting considerable effort to get settled in east Africa and to extend their network in the Indian Ocean. The "Carter doctrine," which proclaims the U.S. "right" to military interference in any part of the world, directly threatens the sovereignty of many African states and impedes their struggle for economic independence and control over their own wealth.

The present situation demands active joint efforts by all peace-loving states to frustrate the plans of detente's enemies and to prevent imperialist diktat.

The continuation of detente, the struggle against the arms race and the strengthening of ties and cooperation between young African states and the socialist community countries are creating favorable conditions for the continent's full liberation and the elimination of backwardness and poverty. The peoples of African occupy a prominent place in the worldwide anti-imperialist movement. The struggle for freedom continues and is being waged on many fronts, and waged successfully. And in this struggle of the African states the Soviet Union was and still is on their side.

ANGOLAN POLITICAL WORKERS VISIT USSR, MEET WITH YEPISHEV

LD291415 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] A delegation of political workers from the Angolan Armed Forces headed by Lt Col Benigno Vieira Lopes, deputy chief of the Angolan Armed Forces National Political Directorate, was in the Soviet Union 21 to 27 May.

The delegation was received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. A friendly talk and an exchange of opinions on questions of interest to the two sides took place.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the guests from Angola visited military units and military educational institutions and familiarized themselves with servicemen's combat training and life and with the organization of party political, cultural and mass work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The members of the delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. In Moscow and Leningrad the Angolan guests visited the sights of the hero cities and monuments to the revolutionary, combat and labor glory of the Soviet people.

The delegation left for home on 27 May.

AMITY SOCIETIES SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

Ghana, USSR 19 May

LD230945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] A plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet Association for Friendship With the Peoples of Africa and the Ghana-USSR Friendship Society for 1980-1981 was signed in Moscow on 19 May. The document provides for the further expansion of contacts among the public of the two countries and for the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two states.

Congo, USSR 19 May

LD230947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Plan Signed"]

[Text] A plan for cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Soviet Association for Friendship With the Peoples of Africa and the Congolese Association for Friendship Between Peoples for 1980, which was signed in Moscow on 19 May, will promote the broad familiarization of the Soviet and Congolese public with the history and culture and preset-day life of the two countries' peoples.

BODYUL HEADS SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION TO CUBA

LD280923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Moscow for Havana on 22 May on an official visit on the invitation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power. The delegation is headed by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

Report on Activities

LD291451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 May 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Delegation's Trip"]

[Text] Havana--The official visit to Cuba of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, continues.

The delegation made a trip to the Island of Youth [isle of pines]. It was met at the airport of the island's administrative center, Nueva Gerona, by Armando Mandresa, first secretary of the municipality party committee, and Roberto Ogando, president of the municipality's Assembly of People's Power.

The members of the delegation familarized themselves with Neuva Gerona City, visited the historical memorial "Modelo"--the Batists Prison in which Fidel Castro languished together with other participants in the heroic storming of the Moncada Barracks--and also the (Khendrik Uitboy) boarding school, and went to a large combine that grows and processes citrus fruits.

The Soviet guests were warmly received at the city's House of Friendship. It was noted during the meeting that fraternal Soviet-Cuban cooperation is daily strengthening to the benefit of the two countries' peoples.

GROMYKO HAS MOSCOW TALKS WITH NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

LD291005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 23 May A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received Antonio Carrillo Flores, newly appointed Mexican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, and had a friendly conversation with him.

CPSU'S A.I. BEREZIN RETURNS FROM GUADELOUPE CP CONGRESS

LD291519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A.I. Berezin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Mordovskiy CPSU Obkom, returned to Moscow 24 May after taking part in the Seventh Guadeloupe Communist Party Congress.

RASHIDOV LAUDS CPSU LENINIST NATIONALITIES POLICY

ID280853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Sh. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee: "Along the Path of Unity and Fraternity"]

[Text] In commemorating the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth recently, our party, all the peoples of the multinational Soviet state and the communists and working people of all countries were again able to assess his great perspicacity, his multifaceted genius and the inexhaustible riches of Lenin's ideological legacy.

Special attention in the world today is attracted to the part of that legacy which is unusually described as teaching on the nationalities question. And that is quite natural. The objective process of formation, in V. I. Lenin's words, of a unified world economy--regulated by the proletariat of all nations--as a whole (see Complete Collected Works, Vol 41, p 164) lends increasing topicality to the questions of mutual relations between nations and the correct combination of the working people's national and international interests.

I.

The basic principles of Lenin's teaching on the nationalities question were enshrined in the first Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party program. The program gave scientific expression to the commonality of interests and unity of aims of the Russian proletariat and the oppressed peoples of the outlying districts of tsarist Russia and the need for a rapprochment and merging of the national liberation struggle with the socialist revolutionary movement of the country's working class.

The nationalities question was further elaborated in the second party program, which, as is known, was created by Vladimir Ilich personally. The program attached paramount importance to the policy of rapprochement between working people of various nationalities for the joint struggle to build socialism. It indicated the need to ensure the complete equality of rights of nations and a particularly attentive attitude toward the working people's masses among formerly oppressed peoples.

The program scientifically formulated for the first time the principles of a ruling Communist Party's nationalities policy. These principles incorporated: self-determination and the complete equality of rights of nations; the voluntary political, military and economic alliance of peoples which have embarked on the socialist path of development; the safeguarding of their de facto equality in all spheres of life on the basis of fraternal mutual assistance and all-round cooperation; the combination of international and all-union interests with national interests; the flourishing and rapprochment of socialist nations.

It is important to note that the theoretical and methodological basis for these principles is Lenin's tenet on the historical vocation of socialism to internationalize mankind's economic, political and spiritual life. He indicated that this process begins even under capitalism. Socialism completes it in full (see Vol 23, p 318).

Naturally this dialectical process, which touches the very foundations of the peoples' life, does not take place automatically, of its own accord. It is implemented by means of policy, by means of practical activity by the Communist Party, and requires a particularly cautious, well-considered approach. Lenin particularly indicated the need for comprehensive consideration of the specific features of historical development of the formerly oppressed peoples and the impermissibility of attempts to implement political, economic, social and ideological transformations prematurely.

A shining example of the party's precise fulfillment of its leaders' precepts is provided by the Soviet history of Central Asia, particularly Uzbekistan. Thus Lenin's demand for the strict consideration of the concrete conditions and specific features of the peoples' development gave rise here to the formation of the Bukharskaya and Khorezmskaya people's soviet republics, which were only gradually transformed into socialist republics as they developed.

The Communist Party displayed the greatest attentiveness and tact in its attitude to the national peculiarities of the country's peoples. As early as 1917 in the appeal of the Soviet of People's Commissars "To All Muslim Working People of Russia and the East" the position of the party and the Soviet state with respect to the Muslim peoples was defined with the utmost clarity: "Henceforth your beliefs and customs, your national and cultural institutions are declared free and invilate. Organize your national life freely and without hindrance. You have a right to that. Know that your rights, like the rights of all the peoples of Russia, are protected by all the might of the revolution and its organs and the soviets of workers', soldiers' and peasants' deputies."

In the first years of socialist building in some republics, including Uzbekistan, the norms of the Shari'at continued to operate alongside the norms of Soviet law, courts of Muslim judges [kazii] and customary law judges [bii] alongside the Soviet courts, and Muslim schools and colleges [medrese] alongside Soviet educational institutions. The old institutions only ceased to exist when the working people's awareness and literacy reached a certain level. The people themselves stopped turning to the courts of Muslim judges and customary law judges, preferring the people's soviet courts. The same happened with the system of Shari'at law.

Independent decisionmaking and the full extent of the power of local organs applied, of course, not only to questions of law, religion, education and so forth. Practically the entire sphere of state, economic and cultural building was within their competency, as is indicated, for instance, by the activity of the Turkestanskaya ASSR, proclaimed in 1918. It may be asserted quite definitely that the national statehood of the peoples of former outlying districts of Tsarist Russia was formed in conditions of complete independence of action [samodeyatelnost] and completely untrammeled political activity.

Lenin and the party displayed tireless concern for creating the necessary conditions for the peoples of Central Asia to be consolidated into socialist nations and to rally together with the country's other peoples. The national state delimitation and formation of independent Soviet republics in Central Asia was a historic act. They all joined the USSR on the basis of a free expression of will. The possibility emerged of pooling material resources in the interests of all our peoples, directing the development of the union republics in accordance with a unified national economic plan and thereby making maximum use of the advantages of the socialist economic system. This played a decisive role in eliminating the de facto inequality of nations, in their political, economic and cultural development and in their achieving an up-to-date level of progress.

II

Fearing the tremendous influence of the experience of resolving the nationalities question in our country and seeking to sow enmity and distrust among peoples, bourgeois ideologists distort the essence of national relations in Soviet society. They assert that our party's internationalist nature allegedly contradicts national interests. At the same time, apparently losing sight of logic, they try to prove that the administrative and political division on the basis of nationality in Central Asia is imposed with a view to "splitting" and "weakening" the peoples living here and that the unification of the peoples is allegedly incompatible with their independence, equality and national sovereignty.

Obviously, we are dealing here with attempts to identify the enforced unification of bourgeois nations with the voluntary, free unification of socialist nations and to ascribe to the latter, features of the former. Questions of the peoples' equality of rights, the unity of the international and the national, the overcoming of national discord and so forth, which have long since been resolved in the conditions of socialism, are thereby presented as "insoluble" questions. And whatever propaganda constructions you like can be set up on this basis.

The point is "only" that these constructions have nothing in common with Soviet reality. After all, from the very beginning of our Soviet state's existence its socioeconomic and cultural development and the development of union and autonomous republics have taken place on a strict basis of organically combining the interests of society as a whole and each regional section individually. This is the cornerstone of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy.

One result of this policy's implementation is modern Uzbekistan. In a historically short period, with the fraternal assistance of the Russian people and all the country's peoples, this backward outlying district has made a rapid leap toward the heights of social, economic and cultural development.

Uzbekistan today is a mighty industrial and agrarian republic with more than 100 sectors of modern industrial production and more than 1,500 major industrial enterprises equipped with the latest machinery and technology. Its industrial makeup includes aircraft manufacture, metallurgy, machine building, the power industry, chemicals, gas, gold mining and many other industrial sectors.

The Uzbek people make a worthy contribution to resolving the all-union raw materials problem. Constantly increasing the rate of development of cotton growing, the republic is honorably fulfilling its patriotic, international duty. Uzbekistan yields nearly 65 percent of the all-union output of "white gold." Here too we see a sharp contrast between the past and the present: 517,000 tons--that was the cotton harvest in 1913; 5.76 million tons of cotton was given to the country by Uzbekistan in 1979. Livestock raising and many other sectors of agricultural production are developing successfully in our republic.

Formerly there was not a single VUZ in Uzbekistan. The first VUZ in Central Asia--a university--was opened in Tashkent by a decree of Lenin in September 1920. Now the republic has 3 universities, 41 institutes and 210 secondary specialized educational institutions. About 500,000 people are studying in VUZes and technical schools. Uzbekistan has become the major scientific center of the Soviet East. It has an Academy of Sciences and nearly 200 scientific research institutions.

The press, radio and television have been extensively developed in the republic. Literature and art have flourished and have been filled with new, socialist content. The galaxy of talented writers, composers, artists, and movie and theater workers whose creativity has earned them popularity and love among the people has increased.

Such is Uzbekistan today. And meanwhile, if you listen to the bourgeois propagandists, it turns out that we have had neither social transformations, nor progress in the economy, science and culture in our republic.

All this is done in order to obliterate the achievements of socialism and in particular to conceal the truth from peoples seeking the most effective paths of social progress. [paragraph continues]

The ideologists of reaction try in every way to belittle the colossal creative role of the new relations between peoples which can only arise in conditions of socialism--relations of genuine friendship and fraternity.

The further development of national relations in the conditions of mature socialism is inextricably linked with the growing process of internationalization of the most important sphere of our peoples' vital activity--the economy. The Soviet land's national economy is now an organic association of the economies of all the union republics. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, it is a "long since unified economic organism which has grown up on the basis of the common economic goals and interests of all nations and nationalities."

In each republic in the first instance those production sectors are developed for which there are the most favorable economic, natural and social conditions, ensuring a high level of labor efficiency. At the same time each republic obtains the satisfaction of its requirements by means of the planned exchange of physical assets on the basis of cooperation. That is how the system of all-union specialization and coproduction works, leading to the increasingly full integration of the labor of our country's peoples.

In their attempts to discredit economic cooperation between the USSR's peoples, bourgeois ideologists put forward slanderous fabrications about the "exploitation" of national republics, in particular Central Asia, and about how they allegedly lose out as a result of belonging to the Soviet Union and how the economic exchange is allegedly only to their detriment. Here these "zealots" do not give any thought to how it come about that the allegedly detrimental exchange makes it possible for our republics to develop at considerably higher rates than the country as a whole.

Let us turn to Uzbekistan again for examples. Its economic development today is inconceivable without close links with other republics. Equipment and machine tools, machines and construction materials, light and food industry products and consumer goods come to the Uzbek SSR from all corners of the country. Uzbekistan receives from the country's fraternal republics, oblasts and krays everything it needs for the further comprehensive development of its national economy.

Thanks to mutual assistance and cooperation with all the country's peoples the growth in Uzbekistan's economy is expressed in the following indicators: In 1971-1978 the republic's gross social product increased by 66 percent as compared with 57 percent for the USSR as a whole. The national income produced in the republic in the same period increased by 61 percent, as compared with 53 percent for the country as a whole.

Every ton of Uzbek cotton incorporates the labor of metallurgists in the Urals and the Ukraine, machine building workers in Moscow and Leningrad. Without close links and cooperation with all the republics, the development of aircraft manufacture, the electronic and cable industry and other sectors in our republic would be inconceivable. In a word, there is no republic in the Soviet Union which does not endow Uzbekistan with the fruits of its labor, just as there is no region in the country which does not use products from our republics.

The further the land of October progresses along the path of communist building, the more intensive is that exchange and the closer the ties between links in the all-union national economic complex. And the clearer it becomes that the peoples' united labor, their single will, their collective thought are capable of resolving practically any problem in our social life. This is manifested with new force in the wide creative search for ways and forms of implementing in the future that most impressive measure--that of diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers into the Aral Sea and Central Asia, which will make it possible to irrigate millions of hectares of presently arid lands and will result in a sharp increase in the rate of development of the agrarian sector of the whole country's economy.

III

The flourishing, rapprochement and mutual enrichment of the socialist nations on the basis of cooperation and mutual assistance and the unity of international and national interests is an all-embracing process covering the sphere of spiritual culture as well as material culture. The exchange of spiritual riches between nations is becoming ever more intensive, national cultures are experiencing rapprochement and mutual enrichment and their international basis is expanding. The rapprochement of cultures is taking place on a socialist basis through the ever fuller exposure and development of all the valuable and progressive elements that exist in each national culture.

Here too the ideologists of anticommunism strive to demonstrate that the process of internationalizing spiritual culture leads to the liquidation of age-old national values. They stubbornly disseminate the myth of "Russification" of Central Asian peoples, the "forcing" of Russian culture and the Russian language upon them. In their view these peoples' national cultures have been reduced to a state of stagnation, national traditions have been consigned to "oblivion" and the treasure houses of national culture have been "drowned in a sea of socialism and internationalism."

Life rejects these fabrications out of hand.

Each socialist nation selects from other peoples' cultures all the best elements that are acceptable to it, absorbs these elements and transforms them into an integral part of its own national culture. It was in this way that there emerged, for example, in the literature of the Uzbek nation the genres of the novel, short story and essay. It was the same with ballet, opera, choral and ensemble singing, symphonic music and cinematography which we did not have before. Can this be seen as an "infringement" of our national culture? Definitely not. Through interpretation of the forms and media of other peoples' cultures the Uzbek people have raised their culture to a new and higher level.

In an atmosphere of peoples' friendship and fraternal cooperation each nation's cultural treasure house is increasingly enriched by creative works which acquire an international character. Forms of cultural intercourse and cooperation among the USSR peoples are becoming more and more multifaceted. The regular 10-day festivals and weeks of literature and are held in the republics, the exchange exhibitions of paintings, the joint scientific sessions, the tours by masters of literature and art, the joint elaboration of scientific and technical problems and many other measures are a significant contribution to accelerating the objective process of the rapprochement of mutual enrichment of national cultures.

These phenomena and processes to which all Soviet people are accustomed and which they know and understand have acquired new significance under modern conditions. The fact is that bourgeois politicians and ideologists, considering the events in countries bordering ours and suddenly calling themselves "friends of Islam," have begun more actively than ever before to discredit our party's nationalities policy and to talk about the "incompatibility" of communist ideology with national spiritual values, above all Islam. The revival of old "theories" about the unacceptability of the "Russian version of German Marxism" (they mean Leninism) to the Muslim peoples. Special emphasis is placed on the atheism of the communist world outlook while totally neglecting to mention the fact that socialism as a scientific world outlook and social practice do not affect freedom of conscience which is once again enshrined in the new USSR Constitution.

There are widespread fabrications "about the persecution" of Muslims in our country. Their purpose is to revive religious feelings on an anti-Soviet basis and to sow anti-Sovietism on Muslim soil. [paragraph continues]

Moreover the present status of the Muslim religion in the USSR is distorted as well as its past status. The apologists of imperialism simply "fail to notice" the existing opportunities for performing religious ceremonies. They pretend they do not know that we have a functioning Central Asia and Kazakhstan Spiritual Administration, that there are spiritual academies in Tashkent and Bukhara which train clergy, that the party and state are constantly concerned about preserving national cultural values and that a vast amount of work is done in the Soviet Union to preserve and restore ancient cultural monuments and to research profoundly and comprehensively the cultural history of peoples who used to profess Islam.

Bourgeois propaganda disseminates a particularly large number of fabrications about the Russian language. The Russian language is a powerful and effective factor in the development of all aspects of the life of the Soviet peoples, a language of intercourse between nations and of unity (yedineniye), an effective accelerator of the rapprochement of nations. Our ideological opponents portray Russian as a means of "suppressing" the national features of non-Russian peoples.

Again we encounter the most brazen falsification. The language that gave the hundreds of nations and ethnic groups in our country access to soviet and world culture, the language that has acquainted the world public with the achievements of our national cultures, the language which has placed peoples who were illiterate only about 50 years ago among the creators of the scientific and technical revolution--how can the assessment of its role be approached from the positions of bourgeois ideology! Indeed, it is no secret that Soviet people of all nationalities study Russian voluntarily and that this study has become their organic need.

Bourgeois "thinkers" go on and on about the Russian language, separating the study of it by representatives of non-Russian nations from these nations' attitude toward the Russian people. This method is deliberately erroneous. The USSR peoples are united in a single multinational state around the great Russian people not only because they were and remain our country's biggest people. The Russian people's outstanding role in the fellowship of the fraternal peoples is determined also by the fact that they bore the brunt of the struggle for social progress, they set and still set all the fraternal peoples an example of selfless assistance and make the weightiest contribution to the building of communism. Through their creative labor and selfless struggle during the grim war years and their steadfast loyalty to the principles of internationalism the Russian people won the deep respect of all our country's peoples.

In their attempts to split the friendship of the USSR peoples the bourgeois falsifiers even go as far as to say that the key positions in economic and cultural spheres in the Central Asian republics are given to Russians, while the Russians and other Slavs behave like "colonialists." Yet these are the "ideas" **with** which they regale public opinion in Western countries!

Yes many Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians and representatives of other Soviet people live and work in the Central Asian republics. They are workers, engineers, scientists, literary and artistic figures. We are proud of them. For they are our brothers in word and deed. They have neither privileges nor advantages and have never had any. They have never demanded any and they will not receive any! If they have a privilege it is the sole privilege of setting an example of selfless labor and solving common tasks shoulder to shoulder with representatives of all nations and ethnic groups.

Our party is rightly proud of the fruits of its nationalities policy. Under its leadership the peoples of the Soviet motherland have become a new historical community of people. The feeling of a single family is our mighty creative strength, the supreme factor in the communist education of Soviet people. The unity of the Soviet peoples is an inspiring example to all the peoples of the world.

AUCCTU'S PIMENOV DIES AFTER 'GRAVE ILLNESS'

LD291330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, announce with deep sorrow that on 27 May, following a grave illness, Petr Timofeyevich Pimenov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the Supreme Soviet, secretary of the AUCCTU, died.

In the obituary, signed by leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, it is stressed that Petr Timofeyevich devoted all his strength, knowledge and organizational skills to the conscientious fulfillment of his tasks. He worthily represented the Soviet trade unions in the international trade union movement. Petr Timofeyevich was noted for his party-mindedness, his principled attitude, great love of labor, modesty and attentive attitude toward people.

GORKOM BUREAUS TAKE LAX APPROACH TO DISCIPLINE, SOCIAL ISSUES

LD291019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 80 p 2

[Article by Hero of Socialist Labor V. Lyamin, excavator operator and instructor at the Stoylenskiy mining and enriching combine, under the rubric: "Party Life: A Comprehensive Approach to Education": "If We Probe More Deeply"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] One of the most topical concerns of party organizations today is monitoring the progress of fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution: "On Further Improving Ideological, and Political Educational Work". Recently a meeting of Belgorodskaya Oblast's party aktiv was devoted to this theme. One of the meeting participants Vasiliy Fedorovich Lyamin, member of the CPSU Obkom and distinguished excavator operator, shared his impressions of the meeting.

Staryy Oskol, Belgorodskaya Oblast--I have been a member of the Staryy Oskol Gorkom Bureau for 12 years. The city has literally been transformed before my eyes. In a comparatively short space of time the population has grown from 20,000 to 120,000. People come here from all parts of the country. Some follow their hearts and come with the desire to join the great cause of creation, but there are also those who came "just for the money". Just as they are different in age, character and inclinations, so naturally the contributions they make to the common weal are by no means identical. One person for example exceeds the shift norms from day to day by 50-100 percent, while another does not always cope even with the straight norm. A third creates his own days off and stays in bed after a night on the beer.

So where's the problem? Do some people not have enough skill? Or is it all a matter of indifference and laxness? To elucidate this we must not simply approach each case but must "diagnose" the sickness and then cure it. Consider these same shirkers and slovens, these alcoholics and hooligans. They have not always been like this. Something in the past forced the person off the rails, someone overlooked the deviation from the norm however insignificant it may have been and did not take this person strictly to task and did not afford support in the moment of spiritual weakness. And going downhill, as is known, is easier than going up. And so the person became bogged down. It is no easy matter extricating him....

Such downfalls are unfortunately not a rarity even in our city's collectives. They occur particularly frequently where economic leaders, while devoting all their energies to "polishing off" the plan at any price, remain blind to people's needs and requirements. [paragraph continues]

Making overwork in production matters their excuse, these workers try in every way to avoid participation in the education process. But, as is known, a bad example is infectious. For example, even some comrades on party, trade union and Komsomol committees become "pure technicians" [tekhnari] like this in some places. We are not bothered about "nuances" they say, we are "brooding on the economy". But people suffer as a result of this type of "brooding" and the economy itself does not get any better.

This is why, the aktiv meeting noted, the party's Central Committee recommendation on the need for a comprehensive approach to tackling economic and ideological tasks and on the unity of organizational and educational work is so topical today. A great deal has been undertaken in this direction, as already mentioned. After publication of the Central Committee resolution, the gorkom created a unified system of ideological-educational work. An ideological commission was formed with five different councils: for party and economic training, for labor and moral education, for public opinion study, for the cultural-enlightenment sphere, and for the mass-sporting sphere. Special emphasis was placed on work with the population at their places of residence, in the microdistricts.

Thus everything was catered for and taken into account. Only things do not always turn out as planned in real life. Just take the hostels. Several thousand people live in them. But can we say that everything is in order there and that the young people are bubbling over with activity? Hardly. And it is a fact that life is boring in many of them, there is nowhere to go, and the individual rooms even lack a radio. But the schedules for visits by leaders to workers at their hostels are not being fulfilled. Some plant directors and chiefs of construction administrations for the most part only start to show interest in what goes on there and what the people need, after some extraordinary incident in the city has caused a stir.

I must also mention another question--the state of mass agitation work in the smaller collectives. Incidentally, the speaker giving the report and many others at the meeting dwelt on this question. What is a smaller collective then? For the most part they are establishments and organizations belonging to the service sphere and auxiliary subdivisions. As a rule the party committees "have no time" for them. Why bother, they say, they are, after all small.... But that is a mistake. For there are a lot of them. And it is precisely here that there is the highest percentage of infringements of labor discipline. When competition results are summed up, the auxiliary shops are also usually ranked as third-rate. But much depends on them. It would seem that any labor collective should be treated as a first-rate one!

To be frank, the gorkom and its Bureau also do not always get right down to the essence of enterprises' work. Thus in terms of the results for the first half of 1979 the gorkom was completely satisfied with the indicators of the Stoylenskiy mining and enriching combine. The sales plan was fulfilled 101 percent, the saleable output plan was fulfilled 102 percent and the targets for ore extraction and processing were exceeded. But if we were to look a little further we would see that for example the rail-serviced stripping sector fulfilled its half yearly program 78 percent and the truck-serviced stripping sector, 52 percent. In other words, behind the overall success lurks a mass of shortcomings and these will have an adverse effect on the basic indicators later if they are not eliminated.

What the gorkom members did not note, was brought to light by the workers themselves. The unsatisfactory organization of safety techniques and the poor conveyance of people to their work stations. The gorkom had to go back and examine what had already been examined, but somewhat more closely. Some people were taken strictly to task for the omissions and the combine leadership was required to adopt a concrete and more responsible attitude toward production. And, as the saying goes, the result is manifest. The first quarter's plan has been successful fulfilled.

CEREMONIOUS MEETING MARKS BORDER GUARDS DAY

AU291003 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1512 GMT 28 May 80

[Text] The Soviet people guard their socialist motherland and its sacred borders like the apple of their eye. On 28 May 1918 Vladimir Ilich Lenin signed the decree of the Soviet of People's Commissars on the foundation of a border guard. Since then the Soviet frontier troops have been filling in their chronicle of loyal service to the fatherland. Following Lenin's precepts, the Communist Party pays constant and unabated attention to questions concerning the protection of the state border. At present border troops are troops possessing first-class weapons and modern technical means. With their boundless devotion to the cause of the party, their loyalty to the socialist fatherland, valor and courage they have won the Soviet people's love and respect. On the occasion of the Border Guards Day, a solemn meeting of representatives of the city working people and of Alma-Ata garrison soldiers was held today in the district officers house in Alma-Ata. The meeting was opened by (Sourambekov), Alma-Atinskiy Gorkom secretary. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, with Comrade Brezhnev at the head, was elected with great enthusiasm as honorary presidium. Major General Koloskov, Political Department chief in the Red Banner Order-decorated Eastern Frontier District, delivered a report. Present at the meeting were Miroshkin, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee second secretary; Dzhiyenbayev, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Shevchenko, Kazakh State Security Committee chairman; Yhalov, Administrative Organs Department chief in the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; and Colonel General Popkov, Military Council member and Political Directorate chief in the Central Asian Military District.

PRC Border Area of Concern

LD300905 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 1980 publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word "our correspondent" interview with Lt Gen Yu. Neshumov, chief of staff of the USSR KGB Border Guard Forces, under the rubric "Today is Border Guards' Day," headed "always on patrol." The interview includes questions on the history of the border forces and their contribution to World War II, and developments in their equipment over the years. It includes the following passage:

[Question] A sharp deterioration in the international situation has taken place recently through the fault of imperialism and above all the U.S. ruling circles. What are the consequences of this on our borders?

[Yu. Neshumov] Like a sensitive barometer, the border reflects the least changes in the climate of interstate relations. The atmosphere on the border is created under considerable influence from what is happening in the world--in the neighborhood of our country or on the other side of the ocean.

Certain circles in imperialist states are trying to wreck detente and bury it, and now they have openly adopted a course of the unrestrained buildup of armaments with a view to obtaining military superiority and of unleashing military adventures.

Imperialism's subversive activity against the Soviet Union has assumed an unprecedented scale. Its forms and methods are very diverse--from espionage to ideological sabotage. And we have to deal with all this on the border. Although our neighbors are now fraternal socialist countries for thousands of kilometers, where the border has become a frontier of peace and friendship, there are still considerable sectors where it is necessary to be extremely vigilant.

One of the "hot" sectors today is our border with China, whose rulers are marching in step with the most double-dyed enemies of peace and zealously support NATO's bellicose strategists. The PRC special services carry out active intelligence and other subversive work against the Soviet Union.

Border Guards constantly remember the Communist Party's instructions that while we live in a troubled world we must not relax vigiliance for a moment toward the enemies' intrigues. The border servicemen counterpose to the subversive actions of imperialism's special services their political vigilance and border skill.

Official Recalls PRC Incident

LD301049 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 May 80 p 4

[Lt Gen I. Vertelko, deputy chief of the USSR KGB Border Guard Forces, answers to TRUD editorial office's questions, under the rubric "Today Is Border Guards' Day": "On Continuous Patrol"]

[Excerpt] The Border Guards preserve and augment the glorious traditions of previous generations: their heroism, combat experience and high ideological convictions.

We have sectors where it is necessary to carry out service with particular intensity, to--as the saying goes--keep your powder dry in the full sense of the term. Selflessness and loyalty to duty, inherited from our fathers and grandfathers, are the weapons which frighten our enemies most of all. This truth was confirmed by Private V. Yegorov, who entered into combat with two armed border violators. One of them was killed, the other was wounded and seized by servicemen arriving on the scene.

The professional skill of Privates A. Karpov and V. Tropinin proved greater than the training of a stranger from the other side, although he was armed with a pistol and knife. After meeting with the Border Guards he no longer needed his map or the other espionage equipment secured for intelligence and subversive activity in the USSR. He was rendered harmless not far from the line of the border.

These examples date from 3 or 4 years ago. But here is a more recent example. Soviet Border Guards Jnr Sgt S. Skibchik, and Privates N. Berdnik and I. Khairov fittingly rebuffed a provocative sortie by four armed Chinese servicemen when they brazenly made an incursion into the USSR's territory and refused to submit to the detail's demands. Such episodes do not often happen. The enemy, being rebuffed, thinks in terms of the "strong-arm" method less and less frequently. Whereas formerly he tried to force a way through by means of arms, now he tries to cross the border surreptitiously, secretly, sounding out its defense in various sectors.

It is not easy to discern the true intentions and guess at the actions of such a violator. On each such arrest it is necessary to be prepared for any unexpected occurrence. For instance, an alarm group went out from one border post on a southern sector of the border to find out why the signaling system had operated. They found a stranger's tracks. Dog-handler Private S. Taran set off in pursuit of the violator at the head of the detail. When the stranger was overtaken and arrested, he unexpectedly knifed the dog and flung himself on the Border Guard. Only good physical training and readiness to fight the enemy helped the serviceman to overcome him....

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES YOUTH MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

LD291457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 3

[Khrustov report: "Preparing Young People To Defend the Motherland"]

[Text] A routine session of the Komosomol Central Committee and USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences public council for the coordination of scientific research into problems of the communist education of young people was held in the Komsomol Central Committee conference hall on 20 May.

The session was opened by B. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. A report "On the State and Tasks of Scientific Research Into Problems of the Military-Patriotic Education of Young People at the Present Stage" was delivered by Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Scientists, military journalists, Komsomol workers and representatives of public organizations who took part in discussing the report spoke of ways of further improving the military-patriotic education of young people and preparing them for service in the ranks of the armed forces in the light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work." Taking part in the public council's session were A. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and CPSU Central Committee executives.

OFFICIAL ON COMBATING DRUG ADDICTION

LD291513 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 20, 16 May 1980 carries on pages 28-30, under the headline "Drug Addiction Is a Social Evil," a 2,8000-word V. Rozen interview with E.A. Babayan, the Soviet representative on the UN Economic and Social Council Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Babayan outlines the scale of drug abuse and attendant crime in the West, and especially the United States, and criticizes programs to wean addicts from hard drugs to soft drugs as "collusion between physician and addict at the expense of the addict's health." After all, he says, "addiction is an illness and sick people must be treated, treated systematically and soundly, as is done in the Soviet Union. And forcibly, if necessary."

Babayan describes aspects of UN work to combat heroin production and complains of a lack of cooperation from the PRC authorities on this issue. He flatly rejects any idea that drug abuse is a problem in the USSR, saying: "The number of registered addicts undergoing treatment in our country is not growing, but declining."

SCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT UKRAINIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD300910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 30 May 80

[Press review on Ukranian Central Committee session]

[Text] PRAVDA carries a report on a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held in Kiev, which discussed the progress of the fulfilment of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee's decisions on questions of the strengthening of party ranks and the education of communists. The plenum adopted a decision laying down measures for the further consolidation of party ranks and the strengthening of primary organizations, the intensification of all organizational and political work and the raising of the vanguard role of communists in the struggle to worthily mark the 26th CPSU Congress. A speech was delivered at the plenum by Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

MOLDAVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM 16 MAY

LD291411 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee routine plenum was held 16 May in Kishinev. Gorkom and raydom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, republic ministry and department leaders and the chairmen of rayon kolkhoz councils and fodder production and processing associations who are not members of the Central Committee were invited to it.

The plenum considered the question "of measures to further intensify fodder production and improve the quality and utilization of fodder in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) and November 1 (1979) plenums." The report was delivered by Comrade Ye.P. Kalenik, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The following comrades spoke in the debate in the report: V.A. Protsenko, first secretary of Slobodzeyskiy Raykom; M.F. Lupashky, Moldavian SSR minister of agriculture; G.S. Chokoy, first secretary of Faleshtskiy Raykom; M.I. Tuzlov, Moldavian SSR minister of procurements; V.V. Runkovskiy, first secretary of Kamenskiy Raykom; M.I. Marchenko, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council; I.K. Chebuk, first secretary of Vulkaneshtskiy Raykom; M.A. Postovanu, chairman of the Chimishliyskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council Fodder Production and Processing Association; I.K. Urzika, first secretary of Ryshkanskiy Raykom; S.M. Parmakli, leader of the Valya-Perzhskiy interfarm crop rotation system of the Chadyr-Lungskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council Agricultural Production Mechanization and Electrification Association; and P.Ye. Bezzub, chairman of the Suvorovskiy Rayon Kolkhoz Council.

An information report "on progress in fulfilling the Moldavian CP Central Committee fourth plenum decisions 'on the republic party organizations' tasks to improve work in admitting to the party and training candidate members of the CPSU'" was delivered by Comrade N.V. Merenishchev, second secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee.

The following comrades took part in discussing this question: N.N. Shelar, first secretary of Bendery Gorkom; G.I. Kushnir, first secretary of Frunzenskiy Raykom, Kishinev; and A.S. Kishlar, first secretary of Orgeyevskiy Raykom.

The plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions discussed.

The plenum considered organizational questions.

The plenum relieved Comrade I.P. Kalin of his duties as secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee in view of his transfer to other work. The plenum elected Comrade P.P. Petrik secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. The plenum approved Comrade F.M. Solomko as chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Industry Department, and Comrade A.M. Yakubenko as chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Transport and Communications Department. The plenum promoted Comrade I.G. Ustiyan from candidate member to member of the Moldavian CP Central Committee. Comrade I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the plenum. Comrade V.I. Shevchenko, executive of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, took part in the plenum.

The plenum completed its work.

TADZHIKISTAN AKTIV DISCUSSES LAW AND ORDER, CRIME PREVENTION

LD291425 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 16 May 80 p 1

[TADZHIKTA report: "Tadzhikistan Party Aktiv Meeting"]

[Excerpts] On 15 May a meeting of the republic's party aktiv took place in the great hall of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee.

D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan CP Central Committee, gave a report "on improving work to maintain law and order and intensify the struggle against violations of the law, in light of the 25th CPSU Congress demands and subsequent CPSU Central Committee resolutions and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions."

V.V. Naydenov, USSR deputy general prosecutor, spoke at the session.

It was noted that the republic's party organization consistently pursues a course toward further strengthening socialist legality and law and order. A great deal is being done to create a healthy moral atmosphere in every collective and an atmosphere of respect for Soviet laws and the rules of socialist relationships.

These questions are being constantly analyzed by party committees and are discussed at plenums, at meetings of the party aktiv and of obkom, gorkom and raykom bureaus, at meetings of the primary party organizations, at sessions of the local soviets and at their ispolkom sittings. The reports of leaders of soviet, social and economic organs on legal work are being heard. Extensive crime-prevention measures are being accomplished and the leaders' role and responsibility for the moral state of the collectives they head are being increased.

However, the party's demands for eradicating crime and strengthening law and order are still not being met effectively enough in the republic. The struggle against hooliganism, drunkness and misappropriation of state and public property is not always waged actively. The resources of state and social influence are not being fully exploited in the struggle to combat violations of the law. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are doing little to involve the broad sections of the working people in this. Serious demands have been made on the work of the administrative organs.

The resolution adopted on the question under discussion outlined concrete measures to improve the maintenance of law and order, to stop violations of the law, to strengthen social discipline and to increase the legal standards of the working people. An important place in it is devoted to questions of educating the young generation in the spirit of communist morality and intolerance toward violations of Soviet laws.

ASHKHABAD, GEORGIAN PAPERS REPORT MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS

LD281429 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 May 1980 front-pages a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "appointing Comrade Vladimir Ilich Smykov Turkmen SSR minister of construction and utilization of highways." The paper's 16 May issue publishes on page 3 a Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade Khodzhamurad Gurbangeldyyev Turkmen SSR minister of motor transport, releasing him from his post as Turkmen SSR minister of motor transport and highways.

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 May 1980 carries on page 3 the apparent text of a Georgian SSR Council of Ministers' announcement recording the appointments of M.A. Chumburidze and N.P. Sharashenidze as deputy trade ministers of the republic.

FRG INSTITUTE NOTES LOW ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

DW291038 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 29 May 80 p 9

[Article signed A.S.: "The Plan Targets Have Moved Far Away"]

[Text] Berlin, 28 May 1980--The economic growth of the Soviet Union slowed down again last year. According to surveys by the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW) in Berlin, the Soviet economy in 1979 scored the lowest growth rate since 1945.

Thus, measured by the development of the domestic goods consumption last year, the overall economic performance of the Soviet Union increased only 2 percent attaining only half of the plan target and half of the growth rates in the preceding years. With growth of an estimated 1.5 percent, the national income also clearly fell short of meeting the plan target of a 4 percent increase. Investments increased by a mere 2 percent as against a planned 4.5 percent. The envisaged 3 percent acceleration of the productivity increase was not met since the increase amounted to a mere 0.5 percent.

Industrial gross production, which accounted for roughly 52 percent of the overall economic result in 1978, last year increased 3.5 percent. What had been planned, however, was a growth rate of 5.5 percent. According to the DIW, what turned out to be particularly disadvantageous was the failure of the Soviet Union to systematically increase the primary energy supply. Instead of the planned increase of 5 percent to 1,855,000,000 tons of black coal units (SKE), the output came to only 1,825,000,000 tons SKE (plus 3 percent). Plans for 1980 provide for an increase in the primary energy supply of 4.5 percent 1,905,000,000 (SKE). Electric power generation is to increase at the same rate, including an increase in electric power generation by nuclear powerplants of 31.2 percent.

Soviet industrial production in the current year is supposed to increase by 4.5 percent. In particular the chemical industry, which last year suffered a considerable setback (plus 1 percent), is supposed to extend its production more than usual (plus 9 percent). The leading industrial branch in the Soviet Union remains machine building, which is supposed to extend its production after 8 percent in 1979 by 6.5 percent in the current year.

The failure of agriculture, whose gross production value in 1979 amounted to R125 billion, which is 4 percent less than the year before, resulted to a large extent from the setback in vegetable production, says DIW. The grain harvest amounted to 179 million tons, which is almost 60 million tons less than the record quantity of 1978. The effects of the lower grain harvest will be kept within limits, however, says the institute. No official data exist on grain purchasing in the past year, but the Soviet Union obviously succeeded in dodging the American partial grain embargo involving 17 million tons.

The Soviet terms of trade, particularly in trade with the West improved considerably last year. With regard to trade with the FRG alone it was 30 percent. As a whole the Soviet Union achieved a record trade balance surplus in 1979 of 4.5 (1978: 0.9) billion transfer rubles. After making adjustments for inflation, the rate of imports grew more than exports.

PRESS REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN WEST SIBERIA ENERGY PROJECT

Lalyants Discusses Prospects

ID300839 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 May 80 p 1

[A. Lalyants, deputy chairman of USSR GOSPLAN, answers to readers' queries: "The Oil and Gas Complex: Today and Tomorrow"]

[Excerpts] "...We Leningraders will be increasingly involved in constructing housing for the Siberians. In this connection I would like to know whether Western Siberia is justifying the hopes placed in it in terms of supplying the national economy with oil and gas? What is the country receiving from this area in the 10th 5-Year-Plan and what are the prospects for the 11th 5-Year-Plan?

[Signed] K. Shirokov, team leader, Leningrad."

[Lalyants] It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the West Siberian oil and gas complex to the national economy. Judge for yourself. This year it will produce 315 million tons of oil, that is, over one-half of the country's total oil extraction. Gas extraction will reach 163 billion cubic meters--37 percent of the all-union figure. Note that over the 5-year period liquid fuel extraction will more than double and gas extraction will increase more than five times over, a real treasure hoard.

Note, however, that nature has hidden this hoard in such a way that it is difficult to get at. Readers know, of course, that virtually the whole territory of the oil and gas region consists of impassable marshes (they cover four-fifths of the area). And an area of 1.5 million square kilometers has oil and gas potential. It is on this vast territory, in conditions where transport operations and construction work can be carried out only in the severest weather conditions--in winter--that our geologists, oilmen, gas workers and all their helpers have to prospect and prepare oil and gas deposits for exploitation.

The discovery and opening up of oil and gas reserves in this region is of decisive significance not only for the development of the country's fuel and energy complex but, undoubtedly, for our diversified national economy as a whole. This region makes up for the reduction in oil extraction at the old fields in the European and other parts of the country and it has ensured a sufficiently high all-union extraction growth rate. This has made it possible to ensure increasing supplies of motor fuel for the national economy, very valuable raw material for the chemical and petrochemical industries and other sectors and also export deliveries primarily, of course, for the fraternal socialist countries. So this answer to Comrade Shirokov's first question is simply: West Siberia is totally justifying the hopes placed in it.

As for the prospects for the 11th 5-Year-Plan and the subsequent period, it can confidently be said that the significance of this oil and gas complex will grow. It will provide virtually all the additional oil and gas for the national economy. That is not to say, of course, that extraction will not increase in a number of other regions. But West Siberia will still play the leading role although the oil extraction growth rate here will be lower than in the current 5-year-plan.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan around 60 new fields have to be brought into operation--fields with poor geological properties and, it has been established, lower productivity per new well. In figures that can be expressed as follows: In the 10th 5-Year Plan the average flow per new well is 93 tons per day; in the 11th 5-Year Plan this will drop 2.5 times to 38.

A number of very unpleasant consequences result from this objective, nature-governed condition. Expenditure per extra ton of oil will increase considerably--the volume of prospecting and development drilling and other work will increase by 80-100 percent.

"The resources of our region cannot be opened up without increasing manpower. Yet since the very beginning the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex has been based, as is known, primarily on introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress. What plans are there in this sphere for the 11th 5-Year Plan?

["Signed] I. Korostelev,engineer, Surgut."

[Lalyants] Even at the housing construction rate planned for the next few years the shortage of housing will still be felt if we concentrate on bringing extra manpower to West Siberia. Therefore, the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress now acquire even greater significance.

The geological features of the new fields demand a massive and significant increase in the number of new wells and in the amount of ancillary construction work. For example, in the next 5-year period exploratory drilling has to increase from 4.9 to 12.5 million meters per annum and development drilling from 28.7 to 75.6. This means that the quality of the main drilling instrument--the rock bit--must be substantially improved. And this is stipulated in the scientific and technical development plan and production plan at Ministry of Chemical Machine Building Plants. There are also plans to improve the actual drilling rigs and means of transporting them. Overall the average productivity of a drilling team will increase by almost 60 percent by the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Consequently two people will cope with work for which three are currently required.

It is planned to introduce a whole series of other progressive innovations. For example, the oil reservoir production capacity will be increased using more effective chemical reagents. A complex of measures is planned for the greater automation of extraction and preparation of oil for transportation and transportation itself. This will go a long way toward alleviating the influence of adverse natural factors. We expect proportional labor expenditure per operating well to fall from the present 1.8 men to 1.3 in 1985.

This is all laid down in the plans. It is very important that oil and gas extraction workers should not be let down by working people in allied sectors. The oil men expect lighter, high-strength pipes from the metallurgical workers. Machine builders must aim at improving the quality of equipment and spare parts. Improved quality is the chief reserve in terms of saving on all types of resources, including manpower, which is particularly necessary in the difficult conditions of West Siberia.

Chelyabinskaya Oblast Industry's Aid

LD291049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent G. Shcherbina report under the general headline "Nationwide Concern for West Siberian Construction Projects": "The Urals Rush to Help"]

[Text] Chelyabinsk--An honorable duty has been entrusted to the collective of the twice Order of Lenin Magnitostroy Trust: It has been entrusted with constructing 75,000 square meters of well-appointed housing for Tyumenskaya Oblast oilmen and gasmen over the next 4 years.

Executives of the Main Administration for Construction in the Southern Urals of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, who had traveled to the future construction site--the settlement of the Mamontovskoye oil and gas deposit near Surgut--recently returned from there. A preliminary analysis of the work conditions and the volume of work has been made. It is now up to the planners--employees of the Chelyabinsk-Razhdanprotekt Institute, with whom the construction workers have jointly drawn up a plan of action. The times for executing planning documentation have been determined, and the necessary changes have been provided for in the technology of series 439 houses. This is very important, for these houses need to be manufactured in a northern version.

"The people of Magnitogorsk have begun preparing the construction base at an accelerated pace," N. Safronov, chief of the Main Administration for Construction in the Southern Urals, said. "And it will be mobile. Housing, dining rooms and other domestic premises will be rigged up in special railcars for construction workers. We will also put mortar and concrete assemblies and welding units on wheels. We will do everything to ensure that by late May or early June the Urals people, speaking figuratively, have taken up their starting positions on Tyumen soil."

Apart from construction workers, collectives of Chelyabinskaya Oblast industrial enterprises are lending the subjugators of West Siberia's riches a hand. The machine builders of Chelyabinsk's D. Kolyushchenko plant, for example, have worked conscientiously. They have coped in full with the 6-month target for equipment deliveries to that region. Some 136 powerful bulldozers have been sent to the Omsknefteprovodstroy and Tomskgazstroy trusts and other construction organizations. As always, Chelyabinsk pipe rollers are fulfilling the Siberian's orders with enhanced responsibility. They are uninterruptedly dispatching pipes to the people constructing the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk-Petrovsk main pipeline. Pipes galore for widely different purposes--ranging from gas pipelines to domestic sewer and water pipes, are now on their way eastward.

Many Chelyabinsk enterprise collectives consider the successful fulfillment of orders for this region which is assuming a new complexion to be priority task. Unfortunately, there are still serious shortcomings. Thus the Urals motor vehicle plant, for example, has sent only 418 out of 542 vehicles to West Siberian oilmen and gasmen. The rest are standing at the enterprise--the Southern Urals Railroad has not provided flatcars.

The Chelyabinskiy Obkom has examined the question of further stepping up assistance to the regions of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. The adopted decision outlines specific measures to rule out delays and obstructions in the way of fulfilling orders for the country's most important construction project.

Tour of Duty Method

LD291041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by F. Garipov, chief of the "Vasyuganneft" oil and gas extraction administration, under general heading "Nationwide Concern for West Siberian Construction Projects": "Settlement of the Watch Shift"]

[Text] Tomskaya Oblast--People have argued and are continuing to argue heatedly over how to open up the oil and gas deposits in West Siberia. The traditional plan--the workings and a city, or at least a workers' settlement at the deposit--demands a lot of time and capital.

Geologists had long been suggesting to us that we exploit the group of promising deposits in Vasyuganye. Here it is possible to extract 5-6 million tons of oil a year, an appreciable increment. But how should the deposits be exploited? They are situated 200 km from the city of Strezhevoy, from established production and construction bases. Scientists suggested two ways to open them up. The first is the traditional way. It required an expenditure of R500 million and the construction of a city for 20,000 residents in the wilderness. It would take several years just to bring in the necessary materials and structures along the shallow, winding Vasyugan. The country would probably obtain oil only in the middle of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The second way received decisive support in the oblast--to use the tour of duty method. In other words, to work with teams that fly to the site from the city for a week or two and then return for a rest. This method meant a severalfold acceleration in the formation of one more oil center and an almost threefold reduction in the volume of capital investments. In 1977 the decision was adopted to begin work in Vasyuganye. During the winter we succeeded in laying an oil pipeline across the taiga, and the very next summer we sent the first tons of liquid fuel through it. The power transmission line arrived ahead of schedule, and wellhead installations were being erected. This year the country will obtain more than half a million tons of oil, and oil production will double annually. These are the weighty returns from the tour of duty method.

The chief thing is that the growth of production capacities is not to the detriment of people's working and living conditions. It was immediately stipulated: no tents or the infamous mobile shelters, no incoherence or narrow departmentalism in resolving social questions. Tomsk architects offered a good plan for a dormitory settlement, comfortable hostels, dining rooms and a club with all conveniences. Everything is provided for good relaxation in the hostels: There are libraries, game rooms and even a billiard room, and those who wish to can watch a color television. Study rooms have been set aside--we have many people taking correspondence courses and evening school students. The settlement is being erected in a good, well thought-out manner. Demands on the quality of construction are very tough, somewhat stricter than in cities. Today the settlement receives approximately 600 workers. By the end of the year 10 more hostels for 1,000 people will be commissioned. The foundations are being laid for a unified residential complex for 3,000 people. It will be a town with its own covered streets, a movie theater and consumer services. We hope that subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Construction will erect the complex on time. This will enable us to sharply increase the volume of work.

The deposit is being worked by workers flown in from Tomsk and Strezhevoy. Their work regimes are not identical. They are relieved after 7-15 days, depending on the specific nature of production. [paragraph continues]

We have drawn up the rosters ourselves, proceeding from the need for unconditional observance of the calendar worktime. No overtime is a binding condition.

Of course, experience and the ability to organize labor and everyday life in dormitory settlements are accumulated with time. We do not manage to do everything as we would like to and as is necessary. There is a lot of argument about the tour of duty method. But everyone agrees that the riches of remote districts cannot be taken without it. So, the time has come to legalize it and to have clear-cut statutes on the labor regime and wages and on the structure and size of subdivisions. A different approach must be taken to workers of housing-exploitation services. They are engaged on an important task--that of creating conditions for a good everyday life and leisure for those who extract oil. But they have been relegated to the position of secondary subdivisions with lower wages. Hence there is cadre turnover.

The weakness of roadbuilding organizations is a great misfortune. The administration of the Ministry of Transport Construction has been entrusted with linking the dormitory settlement to the oilfield by a concrete road. This assignment is being fulfilled very slowly.

Many other questions, which we did not know of at first, have also arisen. The organization of studies and of cultural, medical and trade services is still not up to snuff, as the saying goes. In general, a totally new form of production is developing. And it must be at the center of the attention of not only local organs.

Shortage of Housing

LD271555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Correspondent Yu. Perepletkin report under the general headline "Nationwide Concern for West Siberian Construction Projects:" "Urgenoy's Development"]

[Text] Nadym-Urengoy--Tractor driver Nikolay Kravchenko was a member of the first expedition to make its way through roadless wastes to the site of the future city of Urengoy. He made a brief entry in his diary: "...We reached our goal toward evening on the seventh day. We cleared sites for small trailers [vagonchiki] and for a helicopter. After unloading, the vehicles and tractors went back, to Nadym. There were about 15 of us left then...."

Workdays ensued. They nailed a board to a tree with these words: "Here a city will be laid down." They met the freight which came along the winter trackway opened up by the first vehicles, and installed a power station. A street gradually took shape in the empty tundra--they called in Optimists Street. Thus the new Urengoy began in the winter of 1973.

And here I am again in this settlement--the future capital of Tyumen gasmen. There have been many changes. The installation of the first five-story apartment block made with panels manufactured in Nadym has been completed. In the center of the settlement two large structures have grown up--a sports hall and a sports complex with several areas for engaging in volleyball, basketball, weightlifting, table tennis and wrestling, with showers and changing rooms. As F. Misyukov, chairman of the local "Trud" voluntary sports society council, explained, the sports hall is the largest in the Yamalo-Nenetskiy Autonomous Okrug, and the covered court is altogether the first in the oblast.

Of course, this was gratifying. But I also learned in Nadym, as previously, construction of housing and sociocultural and domestic projects is lagging acutely behind the commissioning of production projects.

"Yes, this is so," A. Burkov, chairman of the Novoregoyskiy Village Soviet Ispolkom, agreed. "There are several reasons for this. One of them is that we spent too long pondering whether to have a city on this site or move it to the region of the future Tikhaya railroad station. But time passed, and now we lack approximately 100,000 square meters of housing alone."

A. Burkov familiarized me with a rather sad situation. The availability of well-appointed apartments, kindergartens, stores, baths, laundries, schools and hospitals for the people of Urengoy is still poor, and there are still no polyclinics, movie theaters or houses of culture at all. It is true that any essential projects are planned for commissioning this year, but it has become bad tradition that ministries and departments take considerably longer than the prescribed times to construct them--which largely depends on the unsatisfactory use of construction industry capacities. Thus, last year the ferro-concrete structures produced by enterprises of the Tyumenskaya Oblast Main Administration for Industrial Construction and the Siezhilstroy Association represented only 52-54 percent of the available potential, while their panel house components were even lower--44-46 percent. In the oil and gas producing regions of Tyumenskaya Oblast, against a target for the construction of stores with an area of 34,900 square meters in 1977-1980, less than half that area has been commissioned in the past 3 years, and only 64 percent of public catering enterprises.

The party and government have opportunely taken additional measures to step up construction in the regions of the West Siberian oil and gas complex.

The Tyumen North is already beginning to feel great, effective assistance. More than R5.5 billion of capital investments will be assimilated in the West Siberian complex this year alone, and many diverse projects will be commissioned, including social and consumer projects.

A small point in this connection. Urengoy is situated on a surprisingly beautiful river bend. The steep bank is covered in larches. In the fall this place resembles a golden horseshoe from a helicopter. But, unfortunately, the numbers of larches are falling all the time. Houses are being built on the bank, and heavy vehicles are simply destroying the trees, which are so essential to a city. At the same time more than R500,000 have been spent on providing Urengoy with public services, amenities and greenery.

Right now, at the start of the extensive construction of Urengoy's capital buildings, it is necessary to be concerned about the outward appearance of the gasmen's future capital. It is a question of monumental propaganda, so-called architecture of small forms, and the comfort of apartment balconies, and so the windows quickly acquire whole clusters of diverse bags and nets hung up on the outside. In a region with such long winters balconies are natural refrigerators, as it were, and the lack of them gives rise to great inconvenience.

Tyumen gasmen are confidently gathering momentum. There has been an 18-fold increase in "blue fuel" production here in 10 years. The very best conditions must be created for the people who have accomplished this labor feat, not only for their work but also for their studies, leisure and sporting activities, in short, for an interesting and full life.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING

LD300747 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 May 80 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Final State of Sowing"]

[Text] Rural workers have a lot on their mind right now. But their main concern is to complete the spring sowing of all agricultural crops more rapidly and to a higher standard and to lay a firm foundation for the harvest. Not everywhere and not always is the weather conducive to fieldwork. Farmers have literally every hour accounted for and are stepping up the pace of the sowing campaign and actively competing for the fulfillment of the pledges for the 5-year plan's final year.

According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises had sown 94.6 million hectares to spring crops by the start of the third 10-day period of May. This represents 65 percent fulfillment of the plan for the spring crop sowing area. Around 30 million hectares have been sown in the last 7 days. This is the largest weekly increase recorded this spring.

But there are no grounds for complacency. Time is getting shorter and shorter and there is still a considerable amount of work to be done. For this reason the initiative shown by progressive collectives using equipment on a two-shift basis, successfully using wide-sweep and combined units, and achieving high machine productivity deserves every support.

It was precisely by organizing their work in this way that machine operators on the Zhitovskiy Sovkhoz in Tulskaya Oblast were able to sow early crops in a matter of hours. Combined units are also being used on other farms in the oblast. Sowing there is now underway on the final fourth of the spring crop sowing area. Machine operators in sowing complexes in Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Belgorodskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts, where the sowing campaign has entered the homestretch, are displaying great initiative and creativity.

In the RSFSR a total of 52.7 million hectares have been sown to spring crops. The plan has been 61 percent fulfilled. In the Non-Chernozem Zone 57 percent of the land set aside for this purpose has been sown. Farms in Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Ivanovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts are still sowing the first fourth of the spring crop area. The main work front is now in the eastern regions. Machine operators in the Urals, the Transurals and Siberia are striving to sow the main food crop--spring wheat--within optimum deadlines.

Altay farmers are setting an example of how work should be done. In the last week they have sown more than 1.3 million hectares--one-fourth of the total envisaged in the plan. More than 1,500 sowing complexes are at work in the fields of the kray. Seed and mineral fertilizer are being put into the soil simultaneously to help increase the yield of Siberia's grainfields. Machine operators in Omskaya, Kemerovskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts, where more than one-fourth of the spring crop area has also been sown, are operating a two-shift system.

Work is in full swing in the virgin lands of Kazakhstan. Making extensive use of the Ipatovskiy Rayon farmers' experience, sovkhoz and kolkhoz collectives are stepping up the sowing rate day after day. As much as 1.5 million hectares a day are being sown in the republic. Progressive machine operators in Tselingradskaya, Kustanayskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts have increased each five-drill unit's daily productivity to 130-150 hectares. A total of more than 13.7 million hectares have been sown to spring crops in Kazakhstan, which represents 49 percent of the total envisaged in the plan. The virgin-landers are determined to finish sowing in the near future and to gratify the motherland with their harvest.

Sowing of early cereal crops is complete in the Ukraine and Moldavia and in most oblasts in Belorussia. Barley and wheat have developed vigorous shoots everywhere. Farmers are focusing their attention on finishing the sowing of late crops.

Some 342,000 hectares and 994,000 hectares have been sown to buckwheat and millet respectively. It is important to expand the area sown to these crops and to sow them in well-tilled soil with the addition of mineral fertilizer. Ukrainian farms have alloted 350,000 hectares to buckwheat and are introducing the highest-yielding varieties and using the wide-row sowing method. More land is being sown to millet than last year by farms in Aktyubinskaya and Uralskaya oblasts. Rainy weather is hampering work in the rice fields. Some 140,000 hectares have still to be sown to this valuable crop. There is no time to lose. It is important to take further steps, especially in Stavropolskiy Kray, Dagestan and Promorskiy Kray, to ensure that all the allotted area is sown to rice.

Some 3.6 million hectares have been sown to grain corn, compared with the 4.3 million hectares envisaged in the plan. This work is still in progress in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, the Central Volga Region, the Central-Chernozem Region and Kazakhstan. Some 980,000 hectares--86 percent of the target--have been sown to corn using industrial techniques. Sunflower sowing, some using the progressive method, is nearing completion. Some 143,000 hectares have been sown to soybeans. The sowing of peas, fodder beans, lupins, vetches and rape must be accelerated in order to supplement stocks of protein fodder on farms. Work in the flax fields must not be delayed any further. Whereas the sowing plan has been 73 percent fulfilled in Smolenskaya Oblast and 62 percent fulfilled in Kalininskaya Oblast, the figures for Gorkovskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts are a mere 5 percent and 11 percent respectively.

Sugar beet sowing is nearing completion. The main task now is to ensure that every hectare of plants is tended with exemplary care, to act promptly to ensure optimum crop densities and to combat weeds and the diseases and pests to which the shoots are prone. A good start to this work has been made in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine.

Some 1.7 million hectares have been sown to potatoes in the country--434,000 less than by the start of the third 10-day period of May last year. Some 863,000 hectares have been sown to vegetables--68 percent of the total envisaged in the plan. The sowing of perennial and annual grasses and melon and root crops is still continuing. A great deal has been done as regards tending winter crops. They have received a top dressing of mineral fertilizer over the entire sown area. In order to prevent lodging, farms are are treating plants with (tur) compound and (kampozan).

In this, the final stage of spring sowing, farmers must make the most of every hour and work at a high qualitative level.

HEAVY DOWNPOURS CAUSE FLOODING IN FAR EAST

LD292311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent has reported from Khabarovsk that the Far Eastern rivers Ussuri, Bikin and Khor have overflowed their banks. The flooding has been caused by heavy downpours which occurred in the south of the Far East. In certain areas of Khabarovskiy Kray there was 1 month's average rainfall in 24 hours.

However, the Far Eastern inhabitants were not caught unprepared. The antiflood dikes are being strengthened. Cattle are being transported to safe places, as is machinery. Specialists have communications and power lines under observation.

The Amur region cannot remember such an unfavorable spring. Warm days were 2 weeks late. In May the spring hastened to produce downpours characteristic of the monsoon rains of July and August. Because of excessive soil moisture field work has been considerably hampered. Residents of Khabarovsk, Birobidzhan, Komsomolsk-na-Amure and other towns went to the aid of the rural workers. Sowing has to be carried out selectively. On the night of 29 May there were frosts of up to 4 degrees centigrade. The polar frontal cyclone spread to the north of the ray, causing abundant snowfall which covered the earth to a depth of 20 cm in Tuguro-Chumikanskiy and Ayano-Mayskiy rayons.

PRAVDA REPORTS START OF UZBEKISTAN GRAIN HARVEST

LD290907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 1

[PRAVDA correspondent N. Gladkov report: "First Threshing"]

[Text] Tashkent, 16 May--The grain crops have ripened in south Uzbekistan. As always, the machine operators of Surkhandarinskaya Oblast have been the first to start reaping the barley. The combines have gone out into the fields in Angorskiy, Dzharkurganskiy, Sherabadskiy and other rayons.

The harvest this year is quite good. M. Khaliyarov's team on the Kuybyshev Kolkhoz in Angorskiy Rayon is threshing 45-48 quintals of grain from each irrigated hectare. The yields are similar on the Kommunizm and Sotsializm kolkhozes and the Surkhan Sovkhoz in Dzharkurganskiy Rayon.

The vacant fields are being immediately sown with corn, which will be cultivated for grain.

The combines will shortly go out into the grainfields in other oblasts of the republic. Uzbekistan's farmers have promised to obtain 3 million tons of grain this year.

SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST FACES RENEWAL OF SEED STRAINS PROBLEMS

LD290909 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 1980 carries on pages 1 and 2, under the headline "From Seedbed to Field," a 1,700-word report from Saratovskaya Oblast by correspondent A. Vorotnikov, who opens by remarking that the oblast's farmers 'have decided to give the motherland 3.5 million tons of grain in the concluding year of the 5-year plan" and that "about 4 million hectares have now been sown with grain crops." He notes the oblast's role as "a proven testing ground" for plant breeders and describes the Yershovskoye experimental production farm's work to assess the qualities of new strains.

He continues "Scientists have done a great deal. But there are also many unsolved problems and deficiencies. For instance, there are no high-yield strains for irrigated farming. Those available do not satisfy production workers. Nor are there alfalfa seeds. But Saratovskaya Oblast is among those in the country with the greatest quantity of irrigated land--367,000 hectares of it. Life dictates that these areas be used primarily for fodder crops, vegetables and grain. The need for highly productive cereals for the irrigated land is especially great.

"Production workers greatly appreciate scientists' efforts.

"'Their contribution to the harvest is very great,' says V. Sharapov, first deputy chief of the oblast agricultural administration. 'This spring alone we will sow 1.37 million hectares of wheat. Almost all are Saratovskaya strains. We are sowing half the area with new, promising strains. Nonetheless, we would like the assistance from the Southeast Agricultural Research Institute to be more tangible and stable.'

"Just what is it that does not satisfy the grain growers?

"'Above all, the seed quality,' Viktor Frolovich Sharapov says. 'Kolkhozes and sovkhozes receive few elite seeds from the research institute; mostly they get primary seeds. Not everything is fine so far as quantity is concerned, either. Farmers found the Saratovskaya-46 spring wheat to their liking. The strain is resistant to brown rust.'

"'It was regionalized 3 years ago,' A. Kostryukov, chief of the oblast agricultural administration seed-growing department, recounts. 'It was initially planted on 4,000 hectares, but is now planted on 95,000. We would happily increase the area, but there are no seeds.'

"'The reason is that our plan stipulates producing not only seeds of particular strains but also commodity grain. And we are held strictly responsible for producing it,' M. Sokolov, director of the Southeast Research Institute elite seed growing trust, explains. 'That is why we are not succeeding in carrying out our main job as we should. There is a shortfall in terms of both quantity and quality.'

"It would seem to be time planning and agricultural organs heeded those remarks.

"Production workers are also worried that the breeding of pulse crops has been neglected in the Volga Region . The local strains of peas and vetch are obsolete. I visited many rayons during the sowing. And everywhere agronomists and farm leaders complained: How long are we going to keep on shipping soybeans in from the Far East? It is high time we had our own. The situation regarding seeds for buckwheat and fodder crops is bad; there simply are not enough.

"These 'gaps' are explained by the weakness of seed-growing's material and technical base. The plans are for the oblast to have 42 modern seed cleaning and drying complexes. But only three have been commissioned. All the various 'deliberations' and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's protracted consideration of the designs for complexes for cleaning grain and fodder crops do not help expedite matters. The construction of six plants to process and store sunflower seeds is also being delayed because of this.

"A strain's movement from seedbed to field is often further hampered by the fact that there are no specialist seed growers in many of Saratovskaya Oblast's rayon agricultural administrations. As a rule, all the work of strain renewal falls on the chief agronomist."

Vorotnikov ends by outlining "shortcomings in the work of certain farms" which "also hamper the widespread introduction of new strains."

ALIYEV ADDRESSES BIOLOGISTS ON AZERBAIJAN AGRICULTURE

LD300837 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 May 80 p 3

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] On 14 May G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received participants of the joint session of the bureaus of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of General Biology and the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Department of Biological Sciences being held in Baku.

After acquainting the guests with the main trends in the republic's intensively developing agriculture, G.A. Aliyev noted the contribution of biological scientists to the rural workers' achievements. We always greet with satisfaction reports on scientists' new work and rejoice at the successes of our selection experts who have created fast-ripening strains of cotton which have undergone extensive zonal classification in the republic, he said.

However, Comrade Aliyev stressed, we have a right to demand from scientists a considerably greater contribution to the development of the republic's economy, in particular, the efficient use in agricultural practice of the results of scientific research. A broad field of activity has been opened before them, and the work of Academy of Sciences institutes and of other agricultural and biological scientific-research establishments should be better coordinated in order to elaborate a unified strategy and tactics for research in the interests of the national economy. There is an acute need for truly scientific integration and for the more precise assignment and steering of scientists' efforts. And then science will be able to offer practical workers promising new strains of agricultural crops and long-term, determinate [opredeyayshchiye] methods and ways of combating agricultural pests. Then the strength of scientific foresight will be revealed to the full.

Speaking of the profound changes that have taken place over the past decade in the development of the republic's agriculture, G.A. Aliyev particularly noted the truly revolutionary restructuring that has occurred in the psychology and mood of farmers and economic leaders. We must, he said, convince people through practical work and concrete results, and if a crop strain or a method suggested by the scientists is really effective, then life itself will prove its right to be introduced. That was what happened, for example, with the agrotechnical and biological methods for combating boll work that replaced chemical methods which had had an adverse effect on the ecological balance in the environment.

Dwelling on the tasks for further intensifying the production of cotton, grapes, grain, vegetables and fruit, Comrade Aliyev stressed that genetics and selection, soil science and agrochemistry are required to play a major role in resolving them.

Participating in the conversation were K.M. Bagirov, secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; G.B. Abdullayev, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; M.V. Gorlenko, L.P. Tatarinov, N.G. Khruschov, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; candidate of philosophical sciences, A.V. Kolesnikov, scientific secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Department of General Biology; and M.A. Musayev, director of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Science Institute of Zoology and academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences.

ENVIRONMENTAL, MEDICAL RESEARCH CONTINUES ABOARD SALYUT-6

LD291252 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Mission Control Center, May 29, TASS--After breakfast and check-up of the onboard systems of the complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36 today, Cosmonauts Leonid Popov, Valeriy Ryumin, Valeriy Kusasov and Bertalan Farkas have continued planned research and experiments.

An experiment "Biosphera" is being carried out for the study of the environment. In the course of the experiment, the cosmonauts are carrying out visual observations and photography of the earth's surface and the world ocean, dust and smoke pollution of the atmosphere and various metereological phenomena.

The flight programme of the international crew provides for a number of Soviet-Hungarian research [as received] in the field of cosmic material studies. Thus, in particular, technological experiment "Etves" has been carried out in the Kristall plant for the growth in conditions of microgravitation of monocrystal of semi-conductor material gallium arsenide alloyed with chronium. In the afternoon, "Bealucza" experiment will be started in the Splav plant.

Under the programme of medical research, the crew are to carry out an experiment for the study of oxygen conditions in human tissue in weightlessness.

Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas are to return to the earth in the spaceship Soyuz-35. In the course of preparations for the return, the cosmonauts have dis-assembled the supports of armchairs in the spaceship Soyuz-36 and installed in the descent craft Soyuz-35. The crew also replaced sapcesuits and other individual equipment.

In the evening today, it is planned to carry out trajectory correction of the movement of the complex to insure its passage over the preset area of landing of the Soviet and Hungarian cosmonauts. The trajectory correction will be done by means of the engine installation of the Soyuz-35 spaceship. The flight of the research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz-35--Soyuz-36 is proceeding normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON SOCIAL SCIENCE METHODOLOGY

LD291351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 80 p 2

[B. Zhirovoc book review under the rubric "Among the Books": "On the Methodology of Sociology"]

[Text] At the present stage of our society's development, when the tasks of building communism are being resolved in inseparable unity with the tasks of improving the socialist system, the role of science is growing immeasurably and its influence on all aspects of life is strengthening. This gives rise to the need for profound study of methodological problems and for sharpening scientific methods of knowledge. That is why the publication of the book "Methodological Problems of the Social Sciences" (Footnote), (Methodological Problems of the Social Sciences: from the materials of the all-union conference "Topical Problems of the Methodology of Social Sciences" [Metodologicheskiye Problemy Obshchestvennykh Nauk: Po Materialam Vsesoyuznoy Konferentsii "Aktulaynnye Problemy Metodologii Obshchestvennykh Nauk"], Moscow, "Nauka," 1979, 472 pages) is timely; the book investigates a wide range of fundamental theoretical and methodological questions.

Running through the work is the idea that Marxist-Leninist philosophy serves as a reliable basis, in terms of world outlook and methodology, for improving the quality and effectiveness of scientific research and developing the conceptual tenets of sociology. Dialectical materialist methodology helps to generalize the achievements of specific sciences and improve the mans of the scientific quest. In this connection great significance is attached to the analysis of the world outlook and methodological functions of dialectical and historical materialism in their unity and to the elucidation of the correlation between method and philosophical theory.

A central place in the book is occupied by questions of the methodology of research into developed socialist society: its economy, political organization and culture. Of course, the basic features, laws and criteria of mature socialism and its historical place is forming the communist socioeconomic formation have already been revealed in collective and individual works by Soviet social scientists and in creative discussions and new theoretical provisions have been developed--on the Soviet people as a new historical community of people, on the state of the whole people, on the socialist way of life and so forth. But many questions still remain to be resolved.

For instance, topical significance is attached to the analysis of the laws of development of the state of the whole people and research above all into trends in improving the socialist state system [gosudarstvennost] determined by the dynamics of productive forces, scientific and technical progress and the growth in the working people's social activeness.

The elaboration of questions of the methodology of comprehensive research is of considerable interest. Among these questions is the problem of the integration of knowledge in the conditions of the modern scientific and technical revolution and potential for the use of mathematical, cybernetic and other methods in sociology, the interaction of the structural, functional and systemic approach with general philosophical methodology, and methodological problems in such spheres of sociology as political economy, scientific communism, historical science--as a whole and in its sectors (military history, archaeology)--and so forth.

In this sphere the readers' attention is drawn to the book's detailed elaboration of the methodology of research into one of the most burning issues of today--the problem of war and peace. Here the greatest interest lies in the definition of the nature of peace as a form of international relations.

As is known, not only the content but also the methods of obtaining social knowledge have been and remain a sphere of bitter ideological struggle. So it is natural for the authors' collective to focus their attention on the most widespread modern bourgeois and revisionist methodological concepts. Thus the book convincingly shows that the eclectic and nonscientific nature of bourgeois sociology is in accordance with the flimsiness of its methodological principles, on the basis of which concepts are widely disseminated which subjectivize social knowledge in every way and deprive it of objective content.

The book under review is one of the few research works devoted to the philosophical and theoretical consideration of the most important problems in the methodology of the social sciences. It will undoubtedly attract the attention of specialist and a wide range of readers.

AIR DEFENSE DISTRICT RADIO-TECHNICAL TROOPS CHIEF DIES

ID231159 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 80 p 4

[A.I. Voronin obituary]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen Aleksey Ivanovich Voronin, chief of the Moscow Air Defense District Radio-Technical Troops and candidate of technical sciences, has died suddenly in his 58th year.

He devoted all his conscious life to selfless service to the motherland, the Soviet people and the cause of the communist party, a member of which he had been since 1943.

A.I. Voronin was born in 1923 in the village of Lebyazhe, Alekseyevskiy Rayon, Tatarskaya ASSR, into a peasant's family.

He devoted a great deal of effort and energy to enhancing the combat readiness of the district's radio-technical troops. He paid great attention to training and educating the personnel and generalizing and introducing advanced experience into the practice of the troops' training and the organization of tactical control.

[Signed] A.I. Koldunov, S.A. Bobylev, A.N. Soshnikov, Ye. S. Yurasov, S.F. Romanov, M.T. Beregovoy, A.U. Konstantinov, V.A. Ponomarev, N.F. Cherkashin, N.P. Milchenko, A.P. Anokhin, O.V. Lengarov, V.I. Zvonov, V.L. Shekhovtsev, V.Ya. Burgorkov, A.G. Sitnikov, Yu. M. Yuzhakov, A.G. Ivchenko.

SUDDEN DEATH OF RESERVE GENERAL BARANOV REPORTED

ID271041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 May 80 p 4

[Text] The Command and Political Department of a main directorate of the USSR Defense Ministry announces with deep regret the sudden death of Reserve Maj Gen Engr Sergey Yefimovich Baranov, former worker in the directorate, member of the CPSU since 1940 and honored construction worker of the RSFSR, and expresses condolences to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

BAGARMYAN, BATITSKIY, YEPISHEV ATTEND VETERANS' MEETING

ID270855 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 80 p 4

[A. Tarasov report: "The Star of a Soldier's Glory"]

[Excerpts] A meeting--dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the great victory--with illustrious military leaders, commanders and veterans of the Great Patriotic War, took place yesterday at the Komsomol Central Committee.

"This festival will be near and dear to all generations of Soviet youth," [as published] B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, said when opening the meeting. "Our young people are learning from you, following your lead and taking their example from yours."

Meliton Kantariya was roughly the same age as Snr Sgt Sasha Zagorskiy, deputy commander of a platoon of sappers and now a Komsomol group organizer, when he made his way through surprise short-range concentrated fire to the Reichstag steps carrying the victory banner. Today they met together in this hall to confirm that the victory banner is in reliable hands. In Aleksandr's life, too, there is a high spot: Listening to him as equals are Marshal of the Soviet Union P.F. Batitskiy; Thrice Hero of the Soviet Union I.N. Kozhedub, the famous patriotic war sharpshooter V.N. Pchelintsev and Artillery Marshal K.P. Kazakov....
[paragraph continues]

They listen like soldiers listening to a soldier who knows what he is talking about. From their faces it is clear that they entrust the glory of victory to this stalwart, reliable fellow and his contemporaries who are now performing their service in the defense of our peaceful labor.

The name of Nikolay Ivanovich Kuznetsov recently became known to the whole country. When his name was mentioned here everyone attempted to rise: Where is he? But he is among the most modest--both in terms of stature and his civilian suit. The country's fourth hero of the Soviet Union--a full bearer of orders of glory, an artillery sergeant and former Komsomol divisional organizer. He has come from the modest city of Pestovo in Novgorodskaya Oblast where quite recently a third order of glory caught up with him after searching for this hero for exactly 35 years.

Everyone wanted to remark that, despite their considerable age, high positions and the lustre of their decorations, this formation of veterans must be considered a Komsomol formation.

"I was once called a Komsomol marshal in one of the Komsomol Central Committee greetings," Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Kh. Bagramyan said. "I am proud of this! I believe that all those present consider themselves members of our beloved Komsomol, and we will do everything in our power for the military-patriotic education of the young generation."

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who addressed the meeting, like all Soviet youth, are honorably multiplying the glorious fighting traditions of their fathers, and are vigilantly guarding the gains of socialism.

Participating in the meeting were USSR deputy defense ministers, secretaries, members and candidate members of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and representatives of the capital's young people.

'UNFLAGGING CONCERN' EXPRESSED FOR DEFENSE IN CURRENT SITUATION

ID231009 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19 Signed to Press 5 May 80 p 4

[Article by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief, Ground Forces: "The People's Great Exploit"]

[Excerpts] It has been 35 years since the unforgettable May days when the guns fired salvos to salute the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany.

All that Soviet people treasure above all today, all in which they take pride and sincerely delight--all this was possible because the Soviet people and their armed forces performed an immortal, worldwide-historic exploit in the war.

The Lessons of History

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was of worldwide-historic significance. It convincingly demonstrated the viability and indestructibility of the world's first socialist state and was a triumph for the new social and state system, the socialist economy, the ideology of Marxism-Leninism, the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the indissoluble friendship of the USSR peoples.

Having defended their motherland's honor, freedom and independence in the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people embarked once again on peaceful labor and built a developed socialist society.

Successes in the development of the Soviet economy, science and technology are steadily moving our society forward along the path of creating the material and technical base of communism. At the same time, they are helping to strengthen the material basis of the country's defense capability and consolidate its international positions.

A number of capitalist countries, primarily the United States, are currently stepping up their militarization and buildup of their military potential. And the more imperialism's sphere of dominion is restricted, the more furiously it's aggressive circles react to the positive changes in the world. Moreover, in order to justify its aggressive actions the United States as it had in the prewar years and in the cold war period, launched the ballyhoo about the "Soviet threat" and mounted a campaign of lies and slander in connection with the Soviet Union's international assistance to the Afghan people in repulsing foreign aggression.

The recent Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties demonstrated anew that communists have been and remain resolute and consistent fighters for peace and for the deliverance of all mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

The U.S. course toward exacerbating international tension is roundly supported by the leaders in Beijing, which is acting as the reactionary imperialist forces' accomplice and ally.

In response to imperialism's aggressive intrigues the entire Soviet people are displaying unflagging concern for strengthening the country's defense and maintaining it at a proper level. Addressing the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug on the eve of the 62d anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "...The Central Committee can assure the Soviet people that we have all we need to rebuff any military provocation. The peaceful future of the Soviet power is guaranteed, and securely so."

Thanks to the party and people's concern and thanks to successes in the development of the socialist economy, science and technology all branches of the Soviet Armed Forces have the most up-to-date weapons and equipment. They are handled by ideologically convinced, able and courageous defenders of the motherland, utterly dedicated to the party and the people.

A very important source of our armed forces' might is their unity with the people. Soviet troops participate in the country's social and political life. Over 13,000 representatives of the army and navy have been elected deputies of union and autonomous republic supreme soviets and local soviets. Our troops actively participate in the country's economic life. They help to bring in the harvest. Railroad worker soldiers are participating in the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. But the troops are chiefly concerned with mastering their military function and further improving units' and formations' combat readiness.

Victory Day is one of the festivals closest to our hearts. It symbolizes the magnificence of the Soviet people's and their armed forces' immortal exploit in the Great Patriotic War. Our people and their troops are worthy of those who fell in battles for the honor, freedom and independence of our motherland. They cherish and are multiplying the fruits of the great victory, for the sake of peace and people's happiness, for the sake of a bright future.